

# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME XIX.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1920.

NUMBER 19.

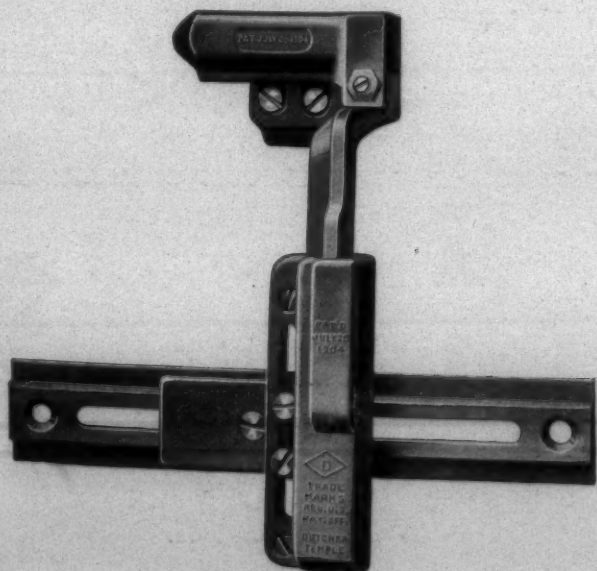


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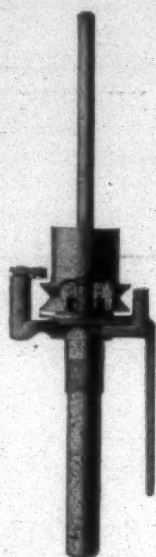
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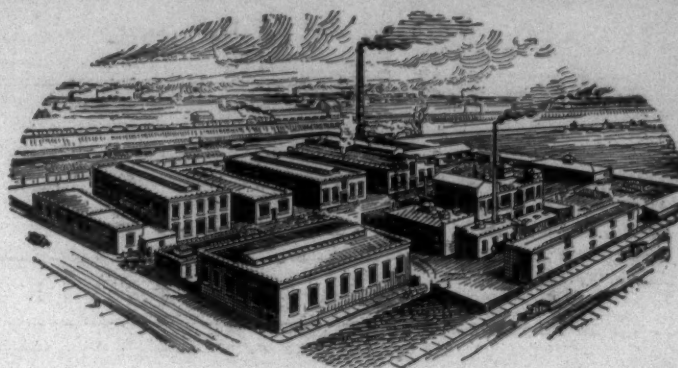
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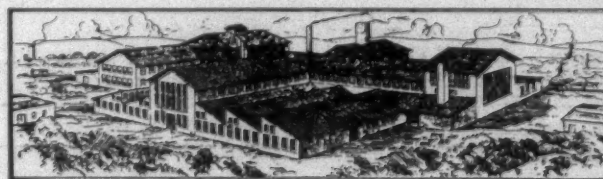
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### I—His Relation to Industry

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1. Production activities.
2. Distribution activities.
3. Activities to reduce expenditure of effort and facilitate the operations of production and distribution.

These three phases of business operations are interdependent. Without the activities of the third, profit could not be written on the right side of the ledger, production could not be purged of wasteful effort and the expense of distribution could not be brought down to the requisite level for the economic needs of commerce.

Into this third division falls the major part of the work of the engineer—a work of incalculable value to industry.

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"RIVERS IN HARNESS"—of interest to those who are considering the development of hydro-electric power sites.

"PICKS TO THE MINUTE"—for the textile manufacturer who contemplates erection of new mills or additions or improvements to old mills.

"CONTENTMENT UNDER ROOF"—some facts on the construction economies and production factors of industrial housing.

"FACTORIES FOR THE FUTURE"—on building a plant so that it may grow with the business without depreciating efficiency.

Write for those that are of interest to you



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# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY, 39-41 S. CHURCH ST., CHARLOTTE, N. C. SUBSCRIPTION \$2.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER MARCH 2 1911, AT POSTOFFICE, CHARLOTTE, N. C., UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS, MAR. 3, 1879

VOL. XIX.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1920.

NUMBER 19.

## Industry's Motive of Regeneration

(Address by L. P. Alford, before Industrial Welfare Conference at Blue Ridge, July 2, 1920.)

These are dark days in American industry and history.

Last year there were some 2,000 strikes of labor in this country, of which those in the steel industry and coal mining were the most menacing. This condition of unrest and turbulence has carried over into the present. We all recall vividly the so-called "outlaw" railroad strike of last April; many of us were inconvenienced by it. There was a recurrence of that trouble only last week. Also, during last week troops were used in a labor disturbance in Waterbury, Conn. Remember that troops have been used many times during the past 18 months to suppress the lawlessness of strikes.

There is an insistent, unsatisfied demand for goods by our people.

Sales of articles at lower prices, like that of the Wanamaker stores, the offering of \$5,000,000 of shoes in the Grand Central Palace, and a similar offer of clothing in Madison Square Garden, N. Y., brings throngs of buyers. Probably no one of us, even, has as many suits of clothes and pairs of shoes as he could conveniently use.

Last week an appeal was made to the Interstate Commerce Commission for coal to keep the public utilities of New York city in operation. There is a prospect of a shortage of 8,000,000 tons of coal this winter in the district of the Northwest supplied by transportation through the Great Lakes. Eleven dollars and fifty cents a ton has been offered at the mine for bituminous coal, and it is reported that \$15.00 a ton has been offered for this same fuel delivered in Pittsburgh.

There are 17 per cent fewer farm laborers today on the farms of the State of New York than were at work a year ago. In the same State there are 35,000 habitable but untenanted farm houses. The acreage of food crops is less than last year.

You are all familiar with the housing situation. Here and there communities are resorting to tent colonies and the erecting of shacks to care for their people. In my own block at home a house that was on the market six months ago for \$10,500 and was sold, is now being held for \$22,000.

Transportation is inadequate. An expert estimate at the first of this year is that \$6,000,000,000 must be

spent on our American railroads during 1920, 1921, and 1922 to put them in shape to handle the business of this country. The president of the New York Central Railroad stated recently that his system needs an additional 100,000 men to secure a normal operating force.

It is estimated that 5,000,000 more working men are needed in this country at the present time than are available. The situation in regard to women workers, domestic help, is known to everyone.

Yet pass in front of almost any city motion picture house about 10:30 any forenoon, just before opening time, and see the groups of idle young men before its doors.

The situation is menacing indeed. Industry is running down. People have seemingly lost the will to work; the will to do. The old incentives and motives for work have lost their power. The old industrial order is passing away. Working men and working women are demanding a new life, a larger manhood and womanhood, and during the time of that outreaching they are not producing as much as they formerly did.

But while the picture is dark, it is not one to make us pessimistic. Quite the opposite is true. Human life is a series of climaxes, each following by a comparatively long period of routine consolidation of the gains made. Such climaxes are, conception, birth, adolescence, death. We are beginning to see that business life is also a series of sudden gains followed by long, steady, slow routine advancement. National life is similar. The viewpoint to take of the present is that we are in a period of transition, are approaching some climax, and that when this is over we will settle down to a long period of peace and contentment, with life for our people on a better plane than ever before.

That is the vision we must hold steadfastly before us.

The history of great labor disturbances in this country bears out this forecast. While wages, hours of labor and working conditions have been the principal causes of strikes, other things have been vigorously fought for us as well. A single example will suffice to point this truth: During the period 1828 to 1837 there was a great wave of industrial unrest in the United States.

One of the most important gains made by the workers during this period was the throwing off of the property qualifications for voting in most of the States of the Union; that is, the struggle of that period of industrial unrest brought about an important political reform.

Today workers are making demands that group under four heads:

Increase in wages.  
Shortening hours of labor.  
Improvement of working conditions.  
Participation in management of industry.

While these are the formulated demands, there is a strong, normal, somewhat inarticulate desire for a broader life, for the opportunity for self expression.

Pray God we may speedily find the way to satisfy this desire!

Have you searched back to find the source of that desire, to understand the force behind this reaching out for a better, fuller life? Among the essentials of our concept of immortality, is that our individuality as developed here will be still ours when death has opened the gates of the next world. Thus our individuality is our dearest possession, for it is the only thing that we can take from this world to the next. The history of the human race is a series of battles against those forces that hampered men from being men, from living lives here on earth to make them ready for the life to come.

The heart of our idea of democracy is bound up in this freedom of every man to live his own life, and of the willingness of every man to let every other man live and develop himself to the fullest possible height of attainment and achievement.

Working men believe that industry is confining them within narrow walls, that they are being prevented from living the lives of men. So they are demanding the opportunity for self expression, and as a beginning are saying:

"What concerns all should be decided by all." That is a good Anglo-Saxon doctrine.

In its application our fathers destroyed the power over their lives of the palace, the castle and the cathedral. Their sons are today striving to destroy a similar power now exercised by the many-chimneyed

industrial plant.

Let us bring this situation home to ourselves. Why should some of our fellows in free democratic America, have to use the weapon of the strike to secure the opportunity for self expression, for the chance to develop their manhood? Why are we amid turbulent times?

This is the answer: We are suffering today for the sins of our fathers in industry.

God's laws prevail in industry as elsewhere! The sins of the fathers are still visited upon the children. What are some of these sins?

Putting the dollar before the man.  
Failing to recognize human relationships.

Controlling by autocratic decisions.  
Perpetrating arbitrary acts.  
Putting profits before service.

Truly! Our fathers sowed the wind and we are reaping the whirlwind.

Realizing this situation our responsibility is doubly great. We must atone for these sins, right the wrongs, and so lay the new foundations of industry in this period of transition that we will not pass on a more terrible heritage to our children. To do this we must do what our fathers failed to do, see clearly, accept fully and act consistently from the proper motive. Our hearts must be right, and the heart of industry must be made right!

Far too many of us are satisfied to measure human achievement by figures in a book. We have static, unimaginative minds. We think of the products of industry as tons of steel, packages of food, cases of shoes, yards of cloth, barrels of cement, thousands of bricks, feet of lumber. That is the wrong way. Rather, think of the steel in terms of the days of work it will bring to the men and women who will fabricate and fashion it into articles for human use; think of the pangs of hunger that the food will satisfy; imagine the comfort that the shoes will bring to human feet; feel the satisfaction of the cloth when it is made into garments; and see with the eye of the mind the houses that will be built with the cement, bricks and lumber, places where homes will be set up and where the great dramas of family life will be lived.

The output of industry should be valued by its capacity to satisfy human needs. Industry is a success



or failure in proportion to the essential service it renders. To apply this test trace its product through to the ultimate consumers and see if some human need is satisfied. If you are in an industry that will not stand this test; quit it. Quit it before society tells you to do so with a ruthless, imperative mandate. For the day is coming when the industry that does not render essential service will be suppressed, and the control of industry will be taken away from those men who are satisfied with mere figures in a book, and will be turned over to others, who know that work and achievement are measured by other and mere real values. Away with book figures; welcome the satisfying of human needs!

Away with static minds; welcome the dynamic thinking that will bring action!

Having established the terms in which to evaluate industry and its product, we must straighten out a frequently iterated fallacy of good-intentioned people; namely that the purpose of industry is to make men. That thought comes from a bit of inverted thinking.

A man's whole life shall be devoted to building character, to developing manhood. So the hours he spends in industry should be a period of growth in those things that are to be everlasting. But men were men before industry was developed, and men will be men after modern industry has passed away. Industry is man-made. How can it make God-created men? It can afford opportunity for growth in a knowledge of God's laws; it does give a tremendous field for obeying God's great commandment:

"Do unto others as ye would they should do unto you."

The motive that must actuate it is that of essential service; but its objective, the reason why it exists is to produce goods for the benefit of the human race.

God's great commandment to men, given through His Son, is the Golden Rule. Do you believe that it can be practically applied to industry? Is it good business? Is it good economics?

Engineers have answered those questions with a ringing affirmative. Listen to this statement by Mr. C. S. Knoepfel, one of our great industrial engineers:

"In the last analysis all business and industrial activities are for the public service. All products of industry are for the direct or incident use of the people of the country. Service to the community is no less an obligation on the part of labor than on the part of management and capital. Service at a profit, not profit alone, is to be the motive in the new order of things."

Appreciate the significance of this clear, direct statement written by Mr. H. L. Gantt last fall just before his death. Mr. Gantt was one of the

greatest engineers America has ever produced. French critics have placed him beside Lord Bacon and Descartes as one of the world's greatest practical philosophers. Mr. Gantt declared from the experience of a lifetime spent in industry:

"In other words, we have proved in many places that the doctrine of service which has been preached in the churches as religion is not only good economics and eminently practical, but because of the increased production of goods obtained by it, promises to lead us safely through the maze of confusion into which we seem to be headed, and to give us that industrial democracy which alone can afford a basis for industrial peace."

Here are convictions that we can make our own, and upon them base our actions:

Knoepfel gives the objective of industry as "public service," and places this obligation for service equally upon labor, management and capital. The motive of profit alone has no place in the new order of things. Gantt has proved that the Golden Rule is good economics, is eminently practical, and that its application brings an increased production of goods. He declares that it affords the basis for industrial peace.

What stronger testimony could you ask for?

Let us turn now to the three great agencies of production, management, capital and labor, and see what belief there is that their actions will be shaped by this motive of essential service.

Managers, industrial executives and engineers form the group of brain workers in industry, and as they do not actually handle the materials of manufacture, they are allied to the men of the professions.

What has developed our great professions of medicine, the ministry and teaching? What sets apart the consecrated physician and surgeon of today from the medicine man and conjuror of the past? What distinguishes the minister of the gospel of Christ from the pagan priest? What is the difference in altitude between the Christian educator and the teacher of the young in heathen lands? The triple answer is easily given. Christian doctors, preachers and educators are giving expressions in their lives and work to the motive of service, to the Golden Rule.

Engineering, the youngest profession, is struggling towards better things. Four weeks ago today delegates representing 132,000 engineers met in Washington, planned an all-embracing national engineering organization and adopted a constitution having this preamble:

"Since engineering is the art of organizing and directing human effort to utilize the forces and materials of Nature for the benefit of the human race,

"Service to others is the expression of the highest motive to which men can respond.

"Duty to contribute to the public welfare demands the best efforts man can put forth;

"Therefore, by united action engineers and technologists through their organized societies now realize a long cherished ideal by forming a national organization dedicated to the service of the community, state and nation."

The technical leaders in industry have already seen the light. They will make the directing of industry a profession by putting into effect the motive of service.

But what of capital? Capital is one of the greatest discoveries of the human mind. It is one of the three great agencies of productivity. There is no trouble with capital; the quarrel is with those who administer it for selfish ends. In the new order of things it must be granted to those who are capable of rendering service. Some day the engineers may have much to say in this matter. For engineers declare that it is wrong.

To keep productive machinery idle when the people need goods.

To keep workers idle when human needs are unsatisfied.

To direct industry by autocratic and arbitrary decisions.

To strive for profits without rendering essential service.

To withhold credit capital from those who are capable of rendering service.

To use more than the necessary materials, time and human effort in production.

No one must think the task before engineers and executives an easy one. Theirs is a major effort. They need the support of every thinking man in our country; they need your support.

In a letter written to your speaker as recently as June 21, last week, Mr. C. E. Knoepfel, who has already been quoted, reviews the present situation and appeals to the public to place proper legal and moral restriction on industry. He writes:

"I must confess to a feeling of pessimism as to the immediate industrial outlook, although I am optimistic as regards the ultimate results. We seem to be living in an industrial age where the few who are engaged in class warfare are endangering the prosperity and success of the many. We have a competition between capital on the one hand, and labor on the other, instead of co-operation between them.

"Capital, fearing competition and the increasing cost of material, not knowing the real facts as to lost time and waste, failing to take into account what men and machines should do, and desiring to secure all the profits possible, has not known what to do in rewarding labor, and thinking that labor is a commodity to be purchased in the cheapest markets, has given no more than it had to and secured as much as it

could for what it gave.

"Labor, fearing sickness, accidents, and death, afraid of over-production, and the introduction of labor-saving machinery, desiring to constantly better its standard of living, suspicious of capital and doubting its promises, not understanding what overhead expense or burden means or consists of, and usually being uninformed as to profits made, has given no more than it had to and secured as much as it could for what it gave.

"This competition has resulted in a condition of increasing inefficiency in industry, higher prices, shorter hours, increased wages, decreased outputs per hour, general unrest and industrial clash.

"In this clash between the warring factions, there seems to be no consideration of management as the co-ordinator of capital and labor and even less thought to the public of which we are all a part. Industry is looked upon as a profit-making and a wage-getting mechanism, whereas in the last analysis, industry is the mechanism, set up, due to our progress through the ages, to satisfy the increasing wants of mankind.

"If this conclusion is logical then SERVICE is the real keystone of our industrial structure.

"When employer, worker, manager and capitalist recognize service as our industrial foundation, then we can expect the realization of an easily attainable maximum efficiency. Until this is brought about, however, it is my feeling that we will have to content ourselves with an industrial efficiency no greater than fifty per cent, and forty per cent might be a better figure. In other words, production can be increased from one hundred to one hundred and fifty per cent.

"It is also my opinion that the responsibility for this great inefficiency rests largely on the shoulders of those who are responsible for the conduct of our industries, and less upon the shoulders of the workers, than is generally believed. In fact, in putting it in the form of a blunt statement, two-thirds to three-fourths of our industrial inefficiency is due to industrial executives and managers and the balance to the workers.

"I do not see any immediate relief in sign so long as these clashing minorities have no restrictions placed upon them. Only when the great body of thinking people, who comprise those in between the workers on the one side and employers on the other side, really wake up and insist on efficient conduct in industry, and that the proper legal and moral restrictions be made a part of our industrial structure will we have industrial peace."

The third agency of productivity which we must consider is the worker. What of him, although others may be more responsible than he?

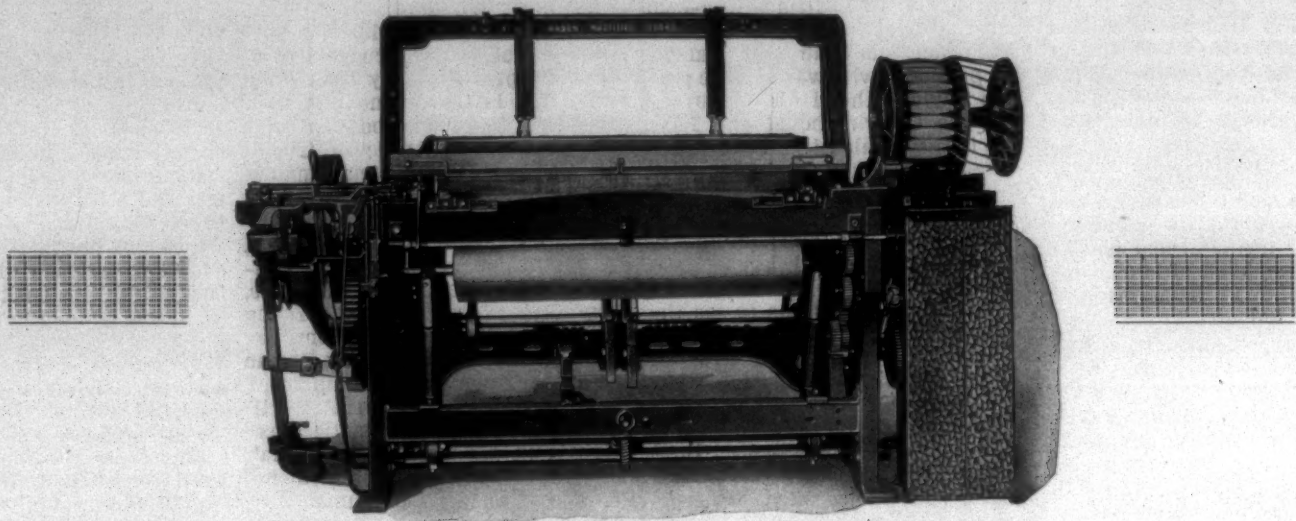
(Continued on Page 33.)

# DOBBINS SOAP MFG. CO.

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For Over Half a Century Makers of High Grade Soaps and Scouring Materials for Textile Manufacturers. Dobbin's Cotton Softener a Specialty





# **M A S O N**

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## **Automatic Looms**

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WARP STOP MOTION,  
FEELER AND SHUTTLE LOCK

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**Standard Construction**

Rebounding Shuttles Overcome  
Damage to Shuttles and Bobbins Reduced

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# Responsibility and Opportunity of a Foreman

Address by W. C. McMann of the Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills, Inc., Danville, Virginia, at the Industrial Conference of the Young Men's Christian Association, Blue Ridge, North Carolina, July 2-3-4.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:

I deem it a great privilege and honor to be permitted to speak today to so many distinguished gentlemen, and on a subject of such vital interest as "Human Relations and Betterment in Industry."

My particular theme, "The Responsibility and Opportunity of a Foreman," is a subject that has always been dear to me. If in my talk today I do not accomplish any more than emphasize facts that are probably already well known to you, if I do no more than to stimulate interest, I shall feel that I have not spoken in vain.

I note that in the program I am mentioned as "overseer." I never did like that word—it reminds me too much of those Egyptian overseers, who used the whip on the Israelites. The name "Foreman" is so much better.

Just drop out the "E" in foreman and we have the name expressing what we should be: "For-man."

Gentlemen, I would ask you to go back in your memories some 20 or 30 years. (I expect there are some here who can), and see the picture of a model mill village, a nice little

mill, quaint little home, well-kept lawns, always the village church in prominence, and the mill manned by a president who was in close personal touch with all his employees, from the superintendent and foreman, to the humblest sweeper.

These mills had their standard lines, practically no competition, with the consequent result that the president had the opportunity to learn his people and know them personally.

It was a familiar scene to see the president stopping an employee with the greeting: "John, I understand your Mary is ill; hope she is improving," or, "Jim, I missed you at church yesterday."

Now follows another scene. Business conditions have changed, competition has become keen, additional mills have been erected to take care of the ever-increasing trade, more labor has been secured, and the president's time is now fully occupied in following up the ever-changing market and his customer's demands.

The superintendent's time is taken up in attending to improvements, and building, and managing, and the employees no longer hear the: "Good morning, John, how is Mary?" or, "Jim, I missed you from church." The employees—the human element, the vital force in industry, have been left to the influence of the foreman. Has it been a good influence? In some cases it has, and in many cases

it has not! We shall see.

The heads of our industries have realized that in the struggle for financial supremacy they have overlooked the human element in their mills; and there are today proving by their deeds their renewed friendship and interest in their employees' welfare; and, Thank God! not from a selfish motive either.

What do these comfortable homes, fine institutions, good schools, clinics, welfare departments, nurseries, dormitories, Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations, etc. mean, if they do not speak of the new vision caught by the employer?

A few years ago a foreman's worth was measured by his practical experience in production of material, how to make the product in quantity and quality. The human element was overlooked. Today the prospective foreman—if he is to reflect the ideals and wishes of his company—must be prepared to answer the question:

## What Is Your Moral Fitness?

If I should make the statement that the foreman was responsible for all the industrial unrest or dissatisfaction between capital and labor you would class me among the fools or fanatics.

I have no such assertion to make, for, were I able to locate the trouble which has puzzled some of the brightest minds of the industrial world, I would not be here today speaking as a "Foreman."

However, I am going to make a statement that I can back up, and that is that the foreman has his share of responsibility to account for in the unrest, and can either help or retard the splendid effort now being put forth by our industries to make a better feeling, a closer contact and a better understanding between capital and labor.

I do not hesitate in saying that, had the foreman been properly trained for the position he holds—for indeed he holds a unique position and a very responsible one—had he been trained, a great deal of this misunderstanding would never have appeared to mar the relations between employee and employer.

Education, religion and morality were traits that were not always especially required in the past in placing a foreman in charge of a department in our industries, with the natural result of a lack of these traits being common among employees.

When we consider that the people, the men, women, boys and girls, who work in our industries come in closer touch with the foreman than any other agency of the organization, it is but natural that their estimation of the organization is sized up by what the foreman is.

It is here that the foreman's responsibility begins.

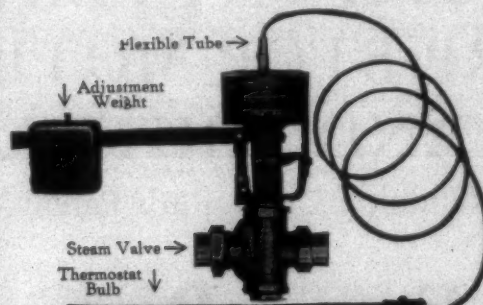
A foreman has a unique place in industry, he has a double responsibility; while he is directly responsible

## Dye With More Economy and Better Results

Keep dye liquor uniformly at just the right temperature, and you save all losses from "seconds"—off shades and streaked places cost money: They reduce the average selling price.

Testing the temperature of the liquor, by physical sense or with a thermometer, not only takes time, but is inaccurate and always expensive.

Automatic Thermostatic Control of Temperature prevents expensive temperature variations in the liquor, while manual control can only correct.



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The Thermostatic Bulb is inserted into the dye liquid at any convenient point. The Flexible Tube is long enough to reach to the Regulator on the steam valve, and can be run along the side, out of the way.

The Adjusting Weight makes it possible to set the regulator for the desired temperature, quickly and easily. Once set, it controls the heat accurately, surely.

It is more accurate and sensitive to approaching temperature changes than any operator can be, and is sure to be on the job every minute. Nothing complicated. Nothing to wear out. Operators like it, because it enables them to turn out better work.

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A Powers Automatic Thermostatic Regulator will save its cost many times every year. Once in, it's no more trouble—no expense. Adjustable at will, to the desired temperature. Entirely self-contained, requiring no air, water or other outside power to operate it.

Put one on a dye kettle or machine of any kind. Use it 30 days. If you're not satisfied that it saves time, work, worry and steam, and raises the standard of output, send it back at our expense.

Tell us the kind of dye you use, size of steam supply pipe, and steam pressure, and we'll let you prove our claim on your own work.

## Other Economies

In scouring, automatic regulation of temperature will positively prevent loss from harsh and tender wool. In rinsing and washing the same is true.

When drying in the piece, automatic heat control prevents tearing.

In sizing, even weight and strength are assured by automatic control of size box—and boiling over will never occur. This also reduces the expense of broken ends and chafing.

For any of these, or other processes, we offer a Powers Regulator that will effect savings and improvements—and you may be the judge.

If you're not suited—send back the Regulator.

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GUY L. MORRISON, Charlotte, N. C.



ble to the management, while his is the company's "right hand" with the company's interests his interests, he also has a moral responsibility for the training of the young men and women placed in his care.

It is said that our teachers hold the destiny of our country in their hands. A foreman in industry holds the same relation to his help as a professor in a college to their students. The students are the workers. They work on tasks assigned by their teachers and are graded by their capacity for learning and faithfulness to duty. The professor is their leader and the success of a teacher depends on his qualities for leadership, not the least of which is his character.

Just so the foreman has the opportunity of becoming a real leader. His department is his class, his machines are his books, relations may be moral or immoral, and both discipline and inspiration are necessary qualifications of the foreman who is a real leader. As the teacher he holds the destiny of his younger employees in his power, or he loses their confidence and their effort for production and co-operation. Is it not fitting when the young man or young woman leaves his school, that the industries continue the good work, and through their foremen instill into the minds of the employees by example, the traits of loyalty, justice, etc.?

We, as parents, put our children in schools that we know to be manned by teachers of high moral purpose and mental ability. Do you not think parents will prefer to place their young sons and daughters starting on a new career, in the industries where the foremen are known to have built up a name for high standards or moral excellence? And, will they not hesitate in placing them with a company, and under the influence of foremen, who have not been educated to that high standard?

It is here that our industries benefit by having the right stamp of foremen, for let it be known that the present foreman of a department in any industry must be a man of high moral traits, one who practices the virtues of kindness, justice and loyalty; and in any department having such leadership you will find a department that has no trouble in keeping a full complement of the best of help and comparatively little labor turnover.

On the other hand, a foreman who does not practice kindness, treats his help with indifference and speaks slightly of his company, will not only in a very short time have a department of disloyal operatives, but will be the direct cause of the operatives' applying elsewhere for positions, by which the industry will suffer, not because of anything done by the company, but by the bad influence of a disloyal foreman.

The large labor turnover in so many industries very often can be traced directly to the foremen who have either not been educated, or refuse to accept the high standard required of them today. A foreman may be an expert in his particular line, his reputation as a producer from a material standpoint may be known far and wide, if he has not

qualities of leadership, from a moral standpoint, he does not measure up to the present day demand.

A foreman's responsibility from a human standpoint is only equalled by his opportunity. If he will realize his responsibility and grasp his opportunity the industrial problems of today will soon be far less acute. A foreman's greatest opportunity lies, as I have said before, in the fact that he is in such constant touch with the human elements in industry. If he will treat his help with consideration, encourage them, let his firmness be tempered with kindness and justice, and above all, follow the principle as laid down by the greatest of all teachers: "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you," then his influence will be unlimited, then will the foreman be filling his double responsibility of serving his company and serving his God.

Gentlemen: I have tried in my limited way to show the responsibilities and opportunities of a foreman, but I would not feel justified in closing my address without saying a few words to the heads of our industries as regards their relations to their foremen. I would appeal to them for a closer relationship to their foremen, for a better realization on their part of the fact, as I have said before, that their foremen are their "right hand."

I have said that I did not purpose to give a solution that would remedy labor troubles, but I do say that all the efforts now being put forth by the heads of our industries will not amount to very much if the foreman and the management do not have the same lofty ideas and a complete spirit of co-operation. Industrial democracy and all other forms of promoting better relations in industry will not amount to more than a "sounding brass and tinkling cymbal," unless the management and foremen are united in perfect harmony.

If you will pardon my speaking of the corporation I represent, I will say that our president realized the truth of this fact, and the fruits of his placing before the foremen his ideals and ideas, the many heart-to-heart talks and conferences and his firm conviction of the necessity of educating his foremen, has been proved by his signal success in the wonderful results attained in our organization now being run on the plan of industrial democracy.

The whole industrial world is looking to the foremen today and expects, and rightly demands, their co-operation.

Our industries have given us every opportunity to learn to better fit ourselves for our positions and by our fruits we shall be known.

I wish to leave today a challenge to the foremen of our industries to grasp this opportunity to do bigger things, to use our influence to bring about a condition in our industries that will so appeal to the better element of our people that they will feel proud to be workers in our industries.

Will you accept my challenge? Will you lift up and keep up this great factor in industry, which has been placed in your care?

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Your product is protected when handled in these receptacles, because the interior construction is smooth and flawless. For example, Diamond Fibre Seamless Roving Cans are in great demand by mills because there is not a seam or projection to catch a particle of the contents. Furthermore, the close texture and glossy surface of the fibre Receptacles preserve their fine appearance under the hardest usage because the color is in-built and the surface does not chip, nick, or wear off.

There is a Diamond Fibre Receptacle for every mill need. Our roving cans, mill boxes, and baskets, doffing cars, gill cans, trucks, barrels, etc., are leaders in their respective fields. Standard sizes and designs, or made to any specifications. Write us your requirements and let us co-operate.

We maintain an office in Greenville, S. C., to serve the Southern mills.

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**Bridgeport, Pa. (near Philadelphia)**

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# Ramie or Rhea Fibre

By Sam Wakefield, Textile Engineer.

Owing to the present shortage of supplies of raw textile fibres, Ramie, Rhea, or China Grass, as the fibre extracted from the stem of the *Boehmeria tenacissima* is commercially known, is at the present time attracting some attention. The possibilities of the fibre in respect to the manufacture of woven goods have been known for many years, and its superiority to many vegetable productions of a similar nature are not in much doubt. It is remarkable, however, that so little is heard of it in the fabric trades, and practically nothing done towards its commercial exploitation. For upwards of twenty years textile manufacturers have experimented in various methods of utilization of the fibre and with no marked success. Probably one of the reasons for want of success in the undertaking is that the fibre has mostly been considered from the point of view of a substitute for one of the better known and easier manipulated fibres. Why this should be, is difficult of explanation, for the material has special characteristics that should render it capable of taking a place in the fabrics of the world entirely independent of any other and of maintaining such a position.

There are three prominent reasons, that can be adduced for its want of success as a paying manufacturing proposition: first the sup-

ply of the raw material, second, the condition of the fibre as presented to the spinner, and third the appearance of the fabric when offered to the consumer, and with that its wearing qualities. Of the advantages or superiority possessed by the fibre there does not exist the slightest doubt.

A perfectly prepared fibre ready for the spinning operation possesses characteristics most nearly to those of flax, but much stronger and of a more silky appearance. Its lustre, far greater than flax, or cotton and only little less than that of high grade pure silk, can be retained throughout the manufacturing processes, and thus requires less artificial "finish" that must be given to similar fabrics, to render them marketable. The fineness of the individual ramie fibre renders it possible to spin finer yarns than can be produced from flax, and naturally the finer the thread produced the more delicate may be the fabrics woven from it. Threads have been spun of such a fineness that over 50,000 yards are required to weigh one pound. The range of woven materials that can be woven from ramie range from sail cloths to fine gauze fabrics, and the tensile strength is greater in each case than in any other material.

With these advantages one requires for the reasons of its practical non existence on the dry goods

market. It has been suggested that the peculiar appearance due to the natural gloss of the fibre has militated against its sale, but since the advent of artificial silk, this can no longer be sustained. Its wearing and particularly its washing qualities have been impugned, but this also was a cause of failure in the earlier imitation silks. Also these latter faults are without doubt due to the imperfect preparation of the fibre in the early stages.

The supply of the raw material has been said to have waited on the demand, and although there is general enquiry as to where the raw material can be obtained, the scarcity exists not in the quantity of the flasse but in the quality. Herein lies the main difficulty in making a commercial use of ramie. While flax, jute, and similar bast fibres require careful rotting or "retting" to remove the gum forming the matrix of the fibre, ramie is particularly difficult to handle in the process of de-gumming. The gum is difficult to remove entirely and the longer the stem remains drying the more tenacious the glutinous mass becomes. Hence the correct method is to remove the gum on or near the field where the fibre is produced. Twenty years ago the merchants in China introduced this system, and from that country the finest of the grass or dry ribbons have been obtained. This makes the growing and prepar-

ing of the fibre a specialized industry, and up to the last few years the low prices of competitive fibres have rendered the ramie an unproductive crop.

With the best prepared dry ribbons there still remains a great quantity of gum that must be removed before the fibres are in a suitable condition to comb. This process is always considered a secret one, and on its successful result depends the whole of the succeeding operations. If properly prepared and the whole of the gum removed, and this performed without the use of deleterious chemicals, the spinning and weaving processes present no insurmountable difficulty. With the use of improper chemicals, however, considerable danger exists in the combing operation, and instances of lung trouble, due to inhaling the fine dust raised have been recorded. Beyond this effect is the one of "tendering" the fibres and the resulting yarn or cloth, and this while perhaps not showing in the cloth as placed on the market, may have accounted for a failure in the laundering.

One industry that has especially benefitted from the introduction of ramie fibre is that of incandescent gas mantles. Here however, no wearing qualities, in the ordinary understanding of wear, is required, the thread, forming simply a base to support the chemical and main con-

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**Decatur, Illinois**



stituents of the mantle. Cotton and silk are used for the same purpose and with the same object, and probably any other fibre could be used equally effectively, independently of the tensile strength apart from that requisite for the knitting operation.

All tests made experimental or commercial have proved the usefulness of the fibre for an unusually extended field but the difficulty in the proposition is freeing the material from the tenacious gum. Many patents exist professing to accomplish the object but few have succeeded thoroughly and commercially.

#### Highland Park Celebrates.

The people of the Highland Park Mills and those residing in the vicinity of North Charlotte enjoyed a picnic in the Highland Park Manufacturing Company's recreation grounds on Saturday, July 3rd. The mills stopped for the occasion, and a great concourse was present to enjoy the day together.

The big feature was the dinner, which was served in the grove at 12.30. L. E. Anderson, superintendent of Highland Park Mill No. 3, was chairman on arrangements, and had everything in order. J. T. Wilson directed the preparation of the soup and stew. He had many able assistants. The meat and soup feature was one of the most attractive in connection with the whole spread; but the people attending brought "the well filled basket" also.

At 2 o'clock some informal races were pulled off. A 50 yard dash was run by boys under 14 years old,

which was won by Frank Mullis. Then the boys and men over 14 ran for 100 yards. The winner in this contest was Mr. McGraw. The 50 yard race run by the girls, the winner in this case being Miss Inez Wilson. An interesting relay race was run. The team winning this contest consisted of Messrs. Shue, McGraw, Pope and Helms.

Perhaps the thing that furnished more real enjoyment than anything else was the swimming pool, which was open for the first time on Saturday.

Dozens of people were taking advantage of the pool all day. At 2 o'clock Mill No. 1 played Hoskins, the Mill No. 1 winning. At 4 o'clock North Charlotte and Paw Creek contested on the diamond, North Charlotte coming out victor.

The events of the day were brought to a close with a motion picture show in the open at the Recreation Grounds. A large attendance enjoyed the picture.

As has been announced before, the Highland Park Manufacturing Company took over the old Electric Park property the first of the year and is transforming it into one of the finest recreation centers in the State. The grounds have been greatly improved, and all kinds of play ground equipment supplied, with more to be added later. The swimming pool 40 feet by 100 feet is one of the chief attractions. Workmen have been busy for many weeks erecting a splendid community house, with the prospect of being busy for several weeks yet. When completed the building will supply every feature that could well be anticipated—au-

ditorium, class rooms, kitchen, dining room, gymnasium, bowling, library, lobby, office, etc. While the building is in the process of erection a large tent has been erected to be used in cases of emergency. So far all services and entertainments have been held out in the open.

The program of activities is in the hands of 17 men, who constitute the board of directors. They are Messrs. L. E. Anderson, W. H. Austin, J. S. Osborne, L. D. Williams, L. G. Hooper, W. D. Austin, H. W. Wise, J. W. Reynolds, V. P. Helms, J. M. Wood, C. F. Paxton, G. L. Shue, J. T. Wilson, L. A. Patterson, N. A. Stuts, P. L. Beaver, and Henry Moseley. The director of community work is E. G. Carson, who was formerly pastor of Villa Heights A. R. P. church in Charlotte. The superintendent of the grounds is Thomas E. Simpson. The Highland Park Manufacturing Company expects to present each employee with a membership, and the Johnson Manufacturing Company will do the same for its employees. Others who wish to avail themselves of the privilege of the grounds will be charged a reasonable membership fee.

#### Thanks Many Applicants.

Pelham, Ga., June 29, 1920.  
Southern Textile Bulletin,  
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sirs:

Have had so many applications for the position of spinning room overseer that I find it impossible to answer all of the letters, and if you will say for me that the place has been filled by Mr. R. V. Porter of

Columbia, S. C., I will thank you. And I also thank the many good men for their applications and the desire to work for me. I appreciate their applications and am only sorry that I could not employ all of them.

With kindest regards, I am,

Yours truly,

W. J. McDonald, Supt.,  
Pelham Division, Consolidated Textile Corporation.

#### McIntosh Mills.

#### Newnan, Ga.

T. R. Lovern .....	Superintendent
T. E. McWhorter .....	Carder
Golden Clark .....	Spinner
G. W. Christian .....	Twisting
J. W. Reynolds .....	Dyer
J. A. Hemrick .....	M. M.

#### Cowikee Mills.

#### Eufaula, Ala.

R. D. Jones .....	Supt.
D. E. C. Clough .....	Carder & Spinner
W. C. Hyder .....	Weaver
H. U. Perry .....	Cloth Room
Floyd Gill .....	Dye House
E. M. Barifield .....	M. M.

#### Mary Lelia Cotton Mills.

#### Greensboro, Ga.

G. R. Brook .....	Supt.
W. B. Dial .....	Carder
B. L. McDonald .....	Spinner
W. W. Bridgyn .....	Slasher
E. P. Halis .....	Weaver
C. W. Giles .....	Cloth Room
C. P. Gray .....	M. M.



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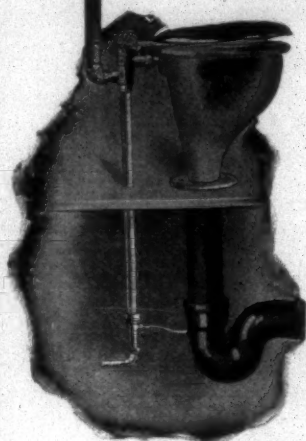
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Strong hard wood seat.

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WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

## The Business of The Mill Schools

(Address by Katherine Dozier at Welfare Conference at Rock Hill, S. C.)

If the business of every school is to produce good citizens, obviously the business of the mill is to produce good mill citizens.

Unfortunately this has not been the aim of the teacher in the industrial village.

The constant urge has been "go to school, work hard, and fit yourself to leave the mill business." The result has been an ill-prepared, half-baked product not well enough done for other work, not prepared at all for the work at hand.

Insufficient preparation, and under-done loaves, instead of proving the "staff of life," have given mental indigestion and nervous dyspepsia to many a good laborer spoiled in the making. The philosophy of Pope is very sound when he tells us that

"A little learning is a dangerous thing—

Drink deep,—or taste not the Pierian spring—

A shallow draught intoxicates the brain,

But drinking deeply sobers us again."

Do not misunderstand me! I do not mean that we should narrow the vision nor limit the opportunity of any child, whatever his environment.

But it is an unjust and cruel thing to plant discontent and reap a harvest of unhappiness from the life of any individual.

It is a rare teacher who devotes his time and energy to the development of a capacity for making the most out of present environment rather than to the creation of discontent with existing surroundings.

That noble discontent which manifests itself in an effort to improve existing conditions is the kind to be developed and fostered. The discontent that is always trying to escape and run away from uncongenial atmosphere is both cowardly and destructive.

And our mill schools are justly accused of creating, fostering and developing a discontent in industrial centers which educates the children away from instead of into our great necessary industrial enterprise.

Hence, the first business of the mill school should be to develop a wholesome respect for industry, for the man who "toileth with his hands," for "the workman who needeth not to be ashamed."

If the education which leads away from industry should lead into productive efforts in other lines, the loss would not be felt in the social world. But, he who disdains to work with his hands often starves to death if he depends on his brains to secure his daily bread, or worse still, supports his discontented life with the bread eaten in the sweat of his brother's or his sister's brow.

Since we must always have industries, we must necessarily have the industries. Our task is, and should be, to create a wholesome industrial atmosphere, to encourage the work-

er, to dignify labor, to offer the best living conditions to promulgate happiness and the general welfare.

Our textile industries are making our school business clearer and simpler day by day.

Shorter hours, better pay, improved, and improving conditions, more comfortable homes, recreation centers, churches and Sunday schools,—all of these factors are giving us a product favorable for civic development.

Our schools should be keenly alive to every advantage offered by industrial life, quick to appreciate and stimulate ambition in the industrial worker for excellence in his own craft. So much for the general purpose and extent of the business of a mill school.

To carry on this business the right kind of teacher is the first essential. Next the course of study should be adapted to the needs of the pupil; third, the daily schedule should conform in hours to the home life routine.

Let us consider the teacher. The first characteristic he or she should possess is freedom from class consciousness. This freedom from class consciousness is more often found in the high school graduate with normal training than in the college graduate.

This raises the question—"Does college training develop class consciousness?" My experience and observation has been that it does, and that in direct proportion to this development there is an inverse rate of usefulness.

All of us resent the assumption of superiority even by the superior, and loathe the condescending and the patronizing. Let some superior creature address you, condescendingly as "My good man!" "My good woman!" and then measure the good you will receive from such patronage.

Will it not be a negative quantity? A teacher who can be friendly, dignified, and maintain that delicate balance of ease of intercourse without the familiarity which "breeds contempt" is a treasure to be sought diligently and kept jealously.

After all is said, is not the social qualification of a teacher in our mill schools of more vital importance than scholastic excellence. Of course we want scholarship and need the highest type available. But alas! the scholarship that is unavailable for practical purposes! Supposing we have the ideal teacher, scholarly, practical, free from class consciousness, efficient, poised, balanced, what next?

A course of study to meet our needs. English unburdened with technical terms. Classics undespoiled of their beauty by harrowing analysis.

Arithmetic with its industrial problems in agricultural phrasing.

Current history and geography, alive and compelling interest.

School and community civics developing good citizens.

Literature read for its beauty and enjoyment will give cultural results, which cannot be attained by

(Continued on page 28.)

## WHITIN MACHINE WORKS

ESTABLISHED 1831  
TEXTILE MACHINERY

Manufacturers of the following machines:

### COTTON MACHINERY

Opening	Drawing Frames
Conveying	Roving Frames
Distributing	Spinning Frames
Picking	Spoolers
Revolving Flat Cards	Twisters
Sliver Lap Machines	Reels
Ribbon Lap Machines	Quillers
Combing Machines	

### COTTON WASTE MACHINERY

#### COTTON AND WOOLEN SYSTEMS

Openers	Revolving Flat Cards
Pickers	Derby Doublers
Willows	Roving Frames
Card Feeds	Spinning Frames
Full Roller Cards	Spoolers
Condensers	Twisters
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### WOOLEN MACHINERY

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### WORSTED MACHINERY

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"Today ———  
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**W**IDER buildings—more floors—more intensive use of space: these are the tendencies of today in mill and factory design. And with them comes the need of steel sash, with its better daylighting and ventilation, in order to realize the full possibilities of modern buildings.

But the right ways of using steel sash are less familiar. There are several types, each with its own special advantages, and each with its own methods of erection, attachment and operation.

To help you to get full value from the daylighting and ventilating possibilities of Lupton Steel Sash Products, we have opened a direct sales and engineering office in Atlanta, in charge of two graduates of the Lupton Engineering Department.

These young men are not just salesmen. They are service men—trained engineers—who know every angle of Lupton Sash Products and how to use them. They can analyze your conditions, discuss your new plant over the drafting-board and tell you how to select and install suitable steel sash for your needs and what it will cost.

Just drop a line to David Lupton's Sons Company, 1024-5 Candler Bldg., Atlanta, and they will be glad to write or call in person.

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# Lupton

INVESTMENT VALUE



# Wannamaker Ridicules English Report

St. Matthews, S. C.—"The report that England is not in financial condition to buy cotton has been investigated by our experts," says a statement by J. S. Wannamaker.

"The result of the investigation is as follows:

"England is reaping a golden harvest, her representatives are in every port and every corner of the world where it is possible to secure business through present or future arrangements. She is preparing to enlarge her commerce in every conceivable way; contracts are being made running over a period of years into the far future. Once the peace treaty is ratified Germany, Austria and other sections will be in the market for an enormous amount of off grade cotton. England recognizes the certainty of a fierce commercial warfare and she is fortifying herself in every conceivable way and it would appear that she is preparing with all possible speed to wipe out her war debts. The main source of uneasiness today is the question of her ability to secure a sufficient quantity of raw cotton and a request from one of the leading commercial papers of England for a special article on the cotton producing industry of America and America's ability to furnish Europe with a sufficient supply of cotton after the ratification of peace, plainly points to where the shoe pinches. It would appear that the law of profiteering is a dead letter in Europe, also.

"Mr. Watterson, who sits in Parliament for the Kettering Division of North Hamptonshire, intends to ask the president of the Board of Trade next Monday if he is aware that the Bell Spinning Co., of Oldham, is paying 533 1-3 per cent per annum, for the past half year and whether in view of the high cost of living he intends to deal with the same.

"It will perhaps be well to state a few facts in advance. The Bell is one of the companies that has not been recapitalized and the distribution announced last Monday included a bonus of 33 1-2 per cent actual, which was presumably taken from reserves. The dividend along was 200 per cent per annum, making 400 per cent per annum for the half year, and as half that rate had been paid for the previous half year the shareholders have had thrice the amount of their capital in dividends for the year and one-third added as a bonus.

"This, however, was not the most striking case reported on Monday, for the Times Spinning Co., Middleton, which also appears to be on a pre-war capital basis, announced a dividend of 800 per cent per annum, for the quarter. For the previous quarter the company paid 600 per annum, making 700 per cent per annum for the half year, and with previous dividends added 550 per cent actual for the year.

"The Eagle, another company that has not been recapitalized, has paid 400 per cent per annum for the last quarter and today we have the announcement that the Palm, Oldham, a similar concern, is paying a divi-

dend and bonus which makes 120 per cent actual for the half year and 170 per cent actual for 12 months.

"It should be remembered that recapitalization, that is, the enlargement of capital stock paid out of the earnings, the stock then divided pro rata, is a so-called stock dividend. This device was common in America last year, many of the mills paying as large cash dividends as the stockholders were willing to accept on account of the income tax, and spreading out the rest by means of recapitalization and stock dividends.

"In the case of the English mills, cited above, the actual earnings were distributed, based on the original, and proper capitalization. Thus it will seem that the price of cotton goods can be materially reduced, the price of raw cotton greatly increased and the mills still make enormous profits.

"The present so-called depression is merely a temporary one, a breathing spell. The propaganda that England is not in financial condition to buy raw cotton will fail to provide a smoke screen that will in the remotest degree obscure the unthinkable earnings.

"The absolute certainty of the world facing a cotton famine, following four consecutive short crops and the certainty of an additional short crop, with an absolute certainty of the pressing need of 15,000,000 bales of American Cotton from the coming crop, and the certainty that such a supply is impossible, and with England engaged in trade expansion in all lines, with ample credit under her scientific business method for financing not only all the raw cotton that she will be able to secure but an additional amount to the amount that will be produced, it would appear that some one was extremely anxious to take the laurels away from Ananias. The statement that England cannot finance her raw cotton is inexcusable and is certainly the product of a combination of manipulators, desperately anxious to depress prices so as to add to their coffers.

"Based upon the law of supply and demand, the price for which the manufactured product has been selling and the mill earnings, raw cotton should be selling at a far higher price today.

"The most serious question facing our country and the world today is not so much credit, as it is increased production. Politics should be laid aside when it comes to agricultural production and if there ever has been a time in the history of our country when a strong, constructive agricultural policy is needed, today is that time. Such a plank in the national platform of either party will draw the united support of people interested in the upbuilding of our nation. We need an enormous increase in agricultural production along all lines; efficiency and economy. Credit will be of no value unless there is production to fill the demand.

"Reputable economists both at home and abroad concede the inevitable fact that we are facing a

great shortage in production. The inevitable result will prove disastrous world-wide unless necessary steps are taken to avert conditions which will certainly follow when supply is far short of the pressing demands of the world. These agricultural conditions are attracting nation wide attention today, thinking men everywhere, regardless of section and party, realize the vital necessity of protecting and upbuilding agriculture; that it is only in this way that normal conditions can be re-established and credits pro-

duced and extended.

"The American Cotton Association is in receipt of telegrams from leaders in various sections of the nation urging that it take the necessary steps to widen the scope so as to form a nationwide Agricultural Chamber of Commerce, it being pointed out that such an organization is of vital importance to the best interests of the nation today and will have the opportunity to render an inestimable service in assisting to protect and upbuild agriculture, nationwide."

## Georgia Cotton Men Meet in Quebec

One of the outstanding features of the twenty-fifth annual convention of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Georgia meeting at Quebec was the address of the leader in cotton circles in Canada, Sir Charles Blair Gordon.

Members of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Georgia were greatly surprised at the entirely unexpected announcement, by P. E. Glenn, who has been secretary for seven years, of his refusal to accept the position for another year. Mr. Glenn's name was brought in by the nominating committee, and presented by Colonel Fred B. Gordon, at the concluding session of the convention, and the entire membership had risen to their feet to acclaim his reelection, when Glenn politely but emphatically refused.

The nominating committee's selections for other offices were approved as follows:

President, J. A. Mandeville, Carleton; first vice president, Cason J. Calloway; second vice president, M. F. Cole, Newnan; third vice president, J. D. Massey, of Columbus. The elections took place at the session which terminated the convention and which followed what has been described as a smoker but was actually a banquet.

Business was kept to last and was hurried through, members apparently being in the mood for enjoyment and willing to defer serious matters until the next business meeting at Atlanta. For this reason the secretary's report was not presented, but Mr. Glenn stated that the membership had reached highest point in the association's history and represented 2,125,000 spindles.

The only approach to business in any of the addresses was found in the remarks of Cason J. Calloway, first vice president, who was announced to speak on "Helpful Hints Regarding Help."

He advised mill owners when they had trouble with labor demanding more wages, to look at the matter from the viewpoint of labor. If they did that, they would find that labor was not satisfied because it is not human to be satisfied. Manufacturers were not satisfied no matter how much they made. He advised giving labor more when it wanted more, and in particular giving it something to look forward to every six months or at stated intervals. There were two incentives to work, "fear" and "hope of reward," he con-

tended. Fear would accomplish nothing with help from Georgia, because they could quit their jobs and get as good or better anywhere they liked to go. Consequently, the only incentive left was the hope of reward, and he urged that that stimulus be adopted.

The resolutions committee, through Mr. Lovejoy, recommended that compulsory school attendance of eight hours weekly for boys and girls between 14 and 16 years be established, that part time school be organized where warranted, that mills represented, agree to employ boys and girls 14 to 16 years of age only half day and to have the law so changed that they can employ boys and girls aged 14 whether they have attended school previous year or not, provided that they attend part time school.

A second resolution recommended the institution of a school of technology, favored the raising of \$2,500,000 or more for equipment and maintenance, and urged that members of the association contribute \$500,000. This was referred to the new executive committee.

A third resolution thanked the official of the association, the Canadian Pacific Company, and others who have helped to make the convention a success.

Addresses were made by the Hon. Frank Carrel, proprietor of the Quebec Telegraph, who made some awe inspiring revelations about the size of French Canadian families. Major General Sir David Watson, proprietor of the Quebec Chronicle, and Colonel George Hamy, of the C. P. R.

## Important Cotton Grade Tests at Textile School of North Carolina College of Agriculture.

Raleigh, N. C.—The United States government, through the division of markets, is making a number of specially important tests of the various grades of cotton in the textile school of the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Engineering at Raleigh. These are to ascertain the amount of waste in the fiber, the tensile strength of yarns, etc., these being made on both long staple and uplands. It will occupy the time until September 1 to finish these tests, which are being made by four experts from Washington, who are aided by Mr. Nelson and Mr. Price of the regular faculty of the textile school. It is the third time the



United States government has used this school to make important tests of cotton.

This compliment is well deserved, for no other textile school in the country has so many students taking courses in cotton manufacture. For several years in succession this school has been awarded the Students' Medal by the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers. It is interesting to know that a dozen "rehabilitation men," specially sent here by the War and Navy Departments, are taking this special line of study. The number of students during the term which quite recently ended was 156, coming from not only all parts of North Carolina, but from other states in the South. There were eight graduates, all of whom immediately went to fine positions. Next term there will be at least 20 graduates. Of the textile students several were sent by cotton mills, and there is now an active movement to send large numbers of boys for this particular instruction. In fact, 250 students are expected next term. There are now five instructors, and another is to be added.

This year the college has expended \$15,000 in the purchase of new machinery, most of which was bought at special prices, and besides this a large amount of new equipment was given by the manufacturers. Cards, spinning frames, five Draper automatic looms, five Crompton & Knowles looms, vacuum dryers, revolving dryers, raw-stock dryers, long-chain dryers and skein bleachers give a remarkably fine dyeing equipment, the machines each taking about 150 pounds, which

is the most practical method of demonstrations.

#### Urges Holders of Cotton to "Stand Firm."

Columbia, S. C., July 5.—R. M. Mixon, president of the South Carolina division of the American Cotton Association, has issued a statement urging the holders of cotton to stand firm. He declares the supply of cotton to be exceedingly short and said that the prospect is for a very short crop in 1920.

Following is the statement in part: "Some time since I called your attention to the fact that the large and most influential combination ever was actively at work to break the price of cotton during this summer. We have seen the effect of this combination in the decline of New York futures within the last two weeks of several hundred points.

"This onslaught was for the purpose of frightening the holders of cotton and causing them to fling their holdings on the market. In my former article I asked you gentlemen to hold firmly and not to be stampeded by the activities of this combination. After fighting down the New York market several hundred points they have failed to get spot cotton, and now we see them beginning to weaken.

"All you have to do to get your price is to hold firmly. The spinner must have cotton. He cannot make cloth out of paper contract, and the supply of cotton is exceedingly short and the prospects for 1920 is for a short crop of cotton.

"Let's see how the supply stands: 'The crop of 1919 and 1920, 41,-

322,848 bales.

"Imports for 10 months to June 1, 651,590 bales.

"Total supply, 11,974,438.

"Cotton consumed during ten months to June 1, 1920, in the United States, 5,344,418 bales.

"Exported for same period, 6,143,257."

#### Pomona Mills Celebrate the Fourth.

Independence Day was celebrated in spirited fashion at Pomona Mills, Greensboro, N. C., Monday, with games, speaking, barbecue dinner, contests and music in the community park filling the holiday. The program was made possible by the generosity of the company, and especially by the influence and thoughtfulness of C. W. Causey, treasurer of the company, who was present throughout the festivities.

At 10:30 a. m. there was a baseball game between the regular Pomona Mills team and a picked team of the over-seers, second hands, section men and office force. The regulars won 4 to 1.

At noon there were speeches by the local and neighboring pastors, Mr. S. A. Rhyne, Mr. Rogers and Mr. Christenbury. All spoke on some phase of the appropriate subject of mutual co-operation and loyalty between the mill and its people.

Promptly at 1 p. m. the serving of the dinner began in the pleasant oak grove of the park. Ten lambs, four veals, twenty shoats and several large pots of Brunswick stew with all the "fixings" in the way of bread, pickles and slaw, furnished the dinner for the 1,500 of the Pomona Mills

community and about 500 friends and visitors. Mr. Walker of the Pinedale Club, an expert in the art of cooking barbecue and a specialist in celebration dinners, was the chef of the occasion. The Junior Order and the Daughters of Liberty, aided by some of the young ladies of the village, did the serving, all white capped and white uniformed and further distinguished by the patriotic badges. Red, white and blue barrels filled with lemonade added color to the scene and furnished delightful refreshment.

Immediately after dinner a number of games and contests took place. Shouts of laughter and applause greeted the efforts of the contestants and prizes were awarded the successful ones. Some of the winners were: Sack race, Willie Oszmont; potato race, Leona Horton; sack boxing bout, Willie Oszmont; zig-zag race, George Melvin; barrel race, Louise Phillips; fat men's race, Mr. Myrick; hobble skirt race, Alice Evens; lean mens' race, Carl Jones; greasy pole climb, Garland Richards; best and second best clowns, Eugene Jones and Odell Fox. Other features were a children's balloon catching contest and a girls' basket ball game. An excellent brass band furnished inspiring music all through the day.

At 4 o'clock the Pomona Mills ball team played the team from the Edna Cotton Mills, Reidsville, Mr. Scheek umpiring. The battery for Pomona was Henson and Curtis. The feature of the game was the pitching of Curtis, allowing only three hits and striking out 17 men. The score was 8 to 4 for Pomona Mills, making the second victory for the team that day.

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**B. R. DABBS, Atlanta, Ga.**



### No Reason for Cotton Exchange in New York.

Greenville, S. C., June 28.—Declaring that the "New York Cotton Exchange is a criminal agency to beat down the price of cotton," Thomas J. Shackelford, of Athens, Ga., attorney for the American Cotton Association, criticized the operations and practices of the organization in an address last week before the twentieth annual convention of the South Carolina Bankers' Association.

"There never was any reason for any cotton exchange being in New York, 1,500 miles from the cotton fields," he said. "It was installed there just after the war between the sections because we had no money, but the amount of spot cotton there has decreased steadily since 1885.

"The time has come when we must divorce our service from the New York Exchange to establish a cotton center in the south," he concluded.

### Resolutions Adopted by the Southern Textile Social Workers Association.

Whereas, our textile mill schools are demanding teachers especially equipped for work in our industrial centers, and in as much as it is the general sentiment of this association that our best teaching material comes from our various normal schools;

Therefore, be it resolved:

First, That the normal schools of our Southern States be requested to give especial attention to the devel-

opment of teachers for our textile mill schools.

Second, That a selected and selective list of students in our respective State normal schools be kept by the registrars of said schools for the guidance of supervisors and superintendents of education in securing teachers for our textile mill schools.

Third, That the committee on course of study at said normal schools be requested to confer with a committee of superintendents and supervisors of education appointed to represent the Southern Textile Social Workers Association, who shall suggest the various qualifications desired in said teachers.

Fourth, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to our textile publications, to publications of our various mill committees, and also to our Southern State normal colleges.

Signed,

F. L. Cadnee, Winnsboro, Mills, S. C.  
Pearl Wyche, Proximity Mfg. Co., N. C.

Willie Lee Smith, Victor-Monaghan Mills, S. C.

Mrs. L. B. Fitts, Dan River Mills, Va.  
Katherine Dozier, Pacolet Mfg. Co., S. C. and Ga.

### Celebration at Alexander.

The people of Alexander Mill near Forest City, N. C., held a Fourth of July celebration Friday night. It was a get-together meeting for the whole village and refreshments were served by the company. Several speeches were heard and everybody had a good time.

### "If You Don't Want to Work Don't Get in the Way of Americans Who Want to Work."—Governor Parker of Louisiana to Union Strikers.

Down in Louisiana last week the spirit of Patrick Henry and the courage of a Coolidge were reborn when Governor John M. Parker delivered an ultimatum to the striking union workers who left their jobs on the Industrial Canal public works at New Orleans, when he said:

"I make no appeal to you to go back. It is up to your individual views as to who want to go back; but I am here to tell you with every earnestness in me that if organized labor wants to go back and go back as individuals as they have always gone, get your men to report and go back to their work, and if they don't, so help me God, as governor of Louisiana, I am going to do my utmost under my oath, absolutely fearlessly.

"I feel that it due you that I should make this statement frankly and squarely. I don't want to interfere, but I suggest that you do your own conferring and arrive at your own conclusion. I have arrived at mine.

"I would be unfit to be an American with the American blood flowing in my veins unless I stood for what I believed, and you know I am right. Every American has a right to stand for what he believes. If you don't want to work, I appeal to you—because I don't want to hurt any man—don't get in the way of Americans who do want to work and who are willing to work as Americans."

Inauguration of a new era for the protection of the public's rights is seen in this attitude of every man's right to work taken by the newly elected governor of Louisiana on the handling of union labor disputes involving public works. If the strikers will go back to work, Governor Parker agrees to give personal consideration of alleged grievances in an effort to reach an adjustment that will be fair to labor as well as to the people. However, he asserted they must go back to work as individuals, for he emphasized that there can be no discrimination as against one labor element in favor of another by a recognition of unions by the State.

Governor Parker wants it understood that politics is not concerned in the stand he has taken on the labor situation, and that in no way will it enter into consideration in connection with it.

This new declaration of liberty and of the rights of freemen by a Southern Governor is worthy parallel to the policy adopted by Governor Coolidge of Massachusetts when he so forcibly showed that the welfare of the people must come before the individual or group.

Salient features of Governor Parker's statement to the delegation of union men at the conference in Baton Rouge are given in the following excerpts:

"A walkout like you have in the city of New Orleans is one of the worst things that could happen to anyone. I wanted you gentlemen who come here today to understand my attitude and what my attitude

shall be as long as the people keep me as governor, and that is, that I am absolutely the governor of all the people; that I don't recognize under the law, the right of union labor or any other labor to dictate who shall be and who shall not be employed on public works; and that when 1200 men walk out, as I am advised by telegram and by letter from New Orleans, without warning of any kind or character, that as chief executive of Louisiana, I shall appeal to the honor of capital to have arbitration put on men who are ready and willing to come to work.

"I believe it is much better to go to these things when we know where we are and how to face them. I want to say that it is not just for men to practically, without cause, without a question of time, pay, hours, or treatment, leave their work that is furnishing bread to thousands of people in the city. The men on that work are the real beneficiaries of it because but for the public works, there are many working men who would have had a very hard time of it for the last two years.

"I want to make it clear that I don't propose to be ruled by labor any more than by capital. I want to make it clear and unmistakable, that as governor of Louisiana, if it comes to a point of going on with that work, I am going to use every means at my command to see that that work goes on.

"I want to make it clear that every power at my command will be utilized to see that those who want to work will be given every protection the State is able to give them, and if the State is unable to give it to them, there is other assistance that can come to their help.

"I have asked you here before taking steps that are going to be drastic.

"If union labor refuses to work union hours and union time on property that belongs to the State, and in which every union laboring man ought to be patriotic, just as deeply interested as I am, then as governor of this State, I am going to see that other labor works in their places.

"I am going to exercise every means at my command, as long as I am governor and as long as I live, to see that labor gets square treatment when it is right, but when it adopts drastic measures without a warning of any kind or agreement, to involve the welfare of the people and the State by possibly permitting it to go into bankruptcy and to ruin, I don't propose to stand it, and I would be unfit to sit as governor here.

"I want to say to you that I have made my mind up, and made it up after earnest thought, and I believe that labor in the long run will realize that I am right. This thing of stepping out instantly without a word, stepping out without a grievance, stepping out when there is not a complaint in regard to wages or hours, stepping out simply on imaginary matters, means instead of reflecting the sanctity and honor of labor, you have slipped away where it is tyranny of labor in the hands of men who don't hesitate to rule and destroy without question.


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"I feel this obligation deeply and earnestly. I have asked you to come here not for a conference.

"I have asked you to come here to tell you, as chief executive of Louisiana, what I am going to try to do for the welfare of our people unless you see the error of your course before it becomes too late.

"There is no such thing as politics or anything else in this, but something that rises very much above that, and that is our American citizenship, because it means everything to prevent a minority, who have no just cause for complaint of any kind or character, practically dictating against the majority.

"America has simply made herself by a meeting of people from everywhere all over the world. Here they have had opportunities and advantages they have nowhere else. Don't tear down and ruin the structure that means our happiness and prosperity. Let us realize that we are living together in peace and harmony and not in bitterness and strife. Let us realize that our children go to the same school, sit side by side and intermarry. Let us realize that we have no class in America. The humblest and poorest child has the right to aspire to anything and any office anywhere in any way."—Manufacturers Record.

#### Beattie Heads Victor-Monaghan Co.

At a meeting of the directors of the Victor-Monaghan Company, held in the offices of Haynsworth & Haynsworth, Greenville, S. C., M. C. Branch, of Richmond, resigned as

president of this company, and W. E. Beattie, of Greenville, was elected president to succeed him.

At the same time T. M. Marchant, who has been vice president and general manager of the Victor-Monaghan Company, was elected vice president and treasurer of the company, filling the position hitherto occupied by Mr. Beattie.

The meeting was held to liquidate the affairs of the Victor-Monaghan Mills, which has been up to this time the operating company of this large cotton mill system. Following the liquidation of this corporation, there is now only one organization—the Victor-Monaghan Company—which holds the property and operates it.

Mr. Branch has been president of the company since October, 1914, and under his wise administration the company has been built up into a very strong and successful organization, which now operates eight large cotton mill plants in the Piedmont section of South Carolina. Mr. Branch was present at the meeting. He insisted upon resigning the presidency of the company, expressing his desire, however, to place the property under the full management of the organization in the hands of Greenville men. His resignation was accepted with regret. He remains a member of the board of directors.

Mr. Beattie, who is now at the head of the Victor-Monaghan Company, is well known throughout South Carolina as a cotton mill man of unusual ability and long experience. As vice president of the company he has taken an active part in the management of the mill opera-

tions, and the great success that has been attained by the organization is due to a large extent to his consistent attention to its affairs. Mr. Marchant, who becomes vice president and treasurer of the company, is also well known as one of the most able of the younger cotton mill men of the Piedmont section.

#### Oakland Mill Celebrates Death of M. A. Attaway.

The "Glorious Fourth" was celebrated at Oakland Mill on Saturday. The picnic was a feast of good things and was enjoyed by every one. The ball game between Oakland and Goldville was played in the afternoon, and resulted in victory for the home team. Score, Oakland 7; Goldville 0.

Likewise the afternoon game was won by the score of 14 to 2 in favor of Oakland.

A pall of gloom was cast on the day's festivities by the death of Mr. Marion A. Attaway, who has been connected with the mill since it began operation nine years ago.

Mr. Attaway has been second hand in the weave room for the past five years. He had recently undergone an operation for throat trouble, but recovered sufficiently to attend to his duties in the mill, and was apparently getting along nicely but after retiring Friday night was stricken by a ruptured blood vessel in the throat, and died before medical aid could reach him. His host of friends were deeply grieved by his sudden death, and the sympathy

of the entire community goes out to the bereaved family.

#### Anderson Mills Pay Dividends.

Anderson, S. C.—The amount paid out July 1 in the form of semi-annual dividends by Anderson mills, it has been estimated, will run near a half million dollars. The mills paying dividends are as follows:

Orr Cotton Mills, regular semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent on \$800,000, \$40,000.

Riverside Manufacturing Company, 5 per cent on \$1,000,000, \$50,000. Toxaway Mill, regular 5 per cent on \$500,000 and a special dividend of 5 per cent on a total of \$50,000.

Gluck Mills, 5 per cent semi-annual dividend on \$450,000, \$22,500.

Bregon Mill, regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent on \$660,000 and a special dividend of 10 per cent on same, \$86,400.

Chiquola Mills, regular semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent on \$358,000 common and \$358,000 preferred, \$28,640.

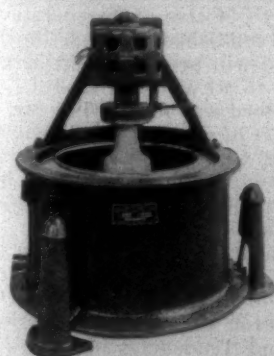
#### Danville Knitting Mill.

##### Bon Air, Ala.

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A. R. Long	Carder
S. C. Clair, Jr.	Spinner
E. H. Murphy	Out Side
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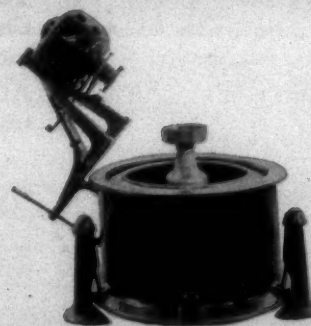
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A concrete factory or warehouse of 50,000 square feet or less is of great interest to us. In fact, the majority of all our work is on average-sized buildings, although at various times we have had 19 jobs each in excess of \$1,000,000.

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**R. A. WILSON, Contract Manager**

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

The Fourth Southern Textile Exposition will be held in Textile Hall, Greenville, South Carolina, Oct. 18th to 23rd, inclusive.

All interested in textile industries are invited to attend.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE EXPOSITION, Inc.  
Greenville, S. C.

### Industrial Conference at Blue Ridge.

More than 200 delegates were registered at the Industrial Conference held July 2-4 at Blue Ridge, N. C., the summer conference grounds of the Y. M. C. A. The delegates included representatives from many industries including cotton mills, knitting mills, lumber plants, paper pulp plants, mining, furniture factories, etc. About 25 per cent of the delegates were heads of industries, about 15 per cent were industrial Y. M. C. A. secretaries and the others foremen and superintendents of industries. About 75 per cent of those present were from the textile industry. All the southern states from Louisiana to Virginia were represented.

Everyone present seemed deeply interested in the conference and took active part in the discussions. Mr. C. R. Towson, senior industrial secretary of the Y. M. C. A. presided in an able way. He announced that A. J. Draper and B. E. Geer were both unable to be present.

At the Friday afternoon session Mr. Towson spoke on the "Creative Impulse and Individuality in Industry," and declared that men are the biggest factor in industry and that spirit is the biggest thing in man.

In speaking of the industrial progress of the past Mr. Towson said:

"At first this progress in organization, method and machinery moved in the main toward one objective—production. This was the wonder word of industry and the rigid measure of success. The test of ability of manager, superintendent, foreman and workman was the output. It was that which has made America an industrial nation and even before the war got us more than two dollars from the factories for every dollar from the farm. Of course, this has meant pressure and every man in a responsible place in industry has felt it; the workers have felt it too. . . .

"In another decade, however, industry had taken on a larger objective. Now it must have not only production but efficiency in production. This meant the largest output with the smallest waste—of time, material or energy. . . .

"But while remarkable genius was being shown in conserving material, time and energy, the question had been coming 'How about the human element in industry?' This 'question' gradually changed from a question to a declaration. Reference to it is no longer accompanied by a question mark, but by a great exclamation point. . . .

"While the slogan of industry had progressed from 'production' to 'efficiency in production,' and while the seers in industry had been discerning the place and the problem of the human factor, it took the experience of the war to reveal more clearly the real dimensions and the seriousness of the problems of this human factor. Before that time the leaders of the employing and the employed groups had most of their contracts in the form of contests. Only here and there had construction and co-operative plans been agreed upon and put into practice in a way that really touched the fundamental problem, viz., right re-

lations. The theory that a bargained adjustment of wages, hours and conditions would settle industrial unrest was and still is all too prevalent.

"With the experience of the war has come the clearer and more general realization that human relations is the great problem; that no adjustment of things, such as wages, hours, conditions can take the place of the thing for which God created men, i. e., personal self expression, for creative work with right human relations."

In conclusion he said:

"Industry is moving upward; the emphasis is being shifted to higher planes."

"From 'Production' to 'Efficiency in Production.'"

"From 'mechanical genius' to the 'science of humanics.'"

"From 'wages, hours and conditions' to 'human rights, attitudes and relationships.'"

"In the day before us, industry's product will be not only commodities but character. And the dynamic will be not only horse power but heart power expressed in goodwill. Toward this standard industry is surely rising."

Mr. L. W. Clark, manager of the Carolina Cotton and Woolen Mills at Spray and Draper, N. C., led in the discussion on this topic and spoke briefly of the work that had been done at Spray and Draper toward raising the standard of industry and giving every man a chance for promotion and to develop any ideas which they had which would help industry. He told of one instance where his company had paid one of their employees \$1,000 for an idea which they had patented. The discussion on creative impulse and individuality was entered into heartily.

At the evening session Mr. L. P. Alford addressed the meeting on "Industry's Motive of Regeneration," which is published elsewhere in this issue and will prove interesting and valuable to all who will read it.

Mr. Alford was followed by Mr. M. L. Cannon of Cannon Manufacturing Company, who told in an interesting manner what the Y. M. C. A. had meant to them and their employees at Kannapolis, N. C.

The Saturday morning session included an address by H. R. Fitzgerald, president of Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills on "New Developments and Tendencies in Industrial Relationship," and was especially interesting as he told of the success of industrial democracy which is in force at his mill. Numerous questions were asked concerning industrial democracy and in the discussion which followed on the greatest needs in industry many interesting points were brought out. Some of them were: select your men with care; train your men; reward your men and keep close personal touch. It was also agreed that all strikes and industrial trouble in the South had been brought about by outside agitators who promised anything to get a following.

Saturday evening W. C. McMann of Schoolfield, Va., spoke on the "Responsibility and Opportunity of the Foreman." His address is printed elsewhere in this issue.



The Sunday sessions included a round table discussion and an address by Homer L. Ferguson of Newport News, Va.

One of the leading features of the meeting was the singing by the American Industries Quartet which was a treat and worth going many miles to hear.

Altogether the meeting was a success and it is believed that much good will come to industry through such meetings as these. Those who attended this meeting were filled with higher ideals and a greater ambition to apply the principals of the Golden Rule to industry and thereby render greater service to humanity.

#### Carolina Brush Company Organized.

Of interest to the textile mills is the organization of the Carolina Brush Co. Inc., Charlotte, N. C., with an authorized capital of \$100,000 of which \$10,000 has been paid in.

The incorporators and directors are R. D. Thomas, Joe Glass, J. D. Smith, Harry Morrow, Mr. — Morrison, with the following as officers: R. D. Thomas, president; Joe Glass, vice president; J. D. Smith, secretary and treasurer.

The plant will be equipped with thoroughly modern machinery and will be able to handle any possible brush requirement of the mills such as repairs, rebuilding, new work and from the smallest to the largest job. They will also carry a complete stock of brushes and supplies.

The personnel of the company is composed of men widely known in the field, of years of experience and thoroughly capable of giving absolute satisfaction. They are now "ready for business."

#### Retires After Forty-Four Years in the Dyestuff and Chemical Business.

N. H. Lane, of Bosson & Lane, Atlantic, Mass., has closed out his interest in this firm to E. P. Bosson.

In the line of castor oil products in which this firm has specialized, Mr. Lane was a pioneer; probably the first man in the United States to manufacture Turkey Red Oil—Alizarine Assistant, on a commercial scale. Way back in 1876 he served the Walpole Dye and Chemical Co., as superintendant for four years, and for fifteen years acted in a like capacity for Johnson & Shaw. For more than twenty-five years he has been associated with Mr. Bosson who will continue the business as formerly, assuming all the liabilities and taking over all the assets of the firm.

#### \$100,000 Laundry Opens at Easley.

Easley, S. C.—Hundreds of people from Easley, Easley Mill village and other points in this vicinity attended the formal opening on Thursday of the new \$100,000 laundry plant that has been installed by the Easley Mills under the name of "The New Way Laundry," for the benefit not only of employees of the mills, but of the people throughout this section.

The new plant is the first laundry and system of this kind anywhere in the South, the only system that

washes and irons without separating and without marking. While put in primarily to handle the laundry of the mill employees, the capacity of the plant is such that it can handle all the laundry work between Easley and Toccoa, Ga., according to authentic statements, and it is planning to do work for people throughout this section.

A fundamental principle of the New Way System is that it elimi-

nates the old plant whereby the laundry of many families was washed together. Under the new plan, each family's wash is done separately and does not come in contact with that of any other family.

The laundry plant was put in full operation for the formal opening tonight. Music was furnished by the Easley Mill band; refreshments were served and the evening was very thoroughly enjoyed.

The manager of the plant is J. E. England, who has had 29 years' experience in laundry work, and is one of the best laundry men in the state.

A tractor wheel designed by Italian engineers to give maximum traction with minimum road damage is featured by a number of flat steel pads held against the rim by individual coil springs from the hub.

# The Attractive Mill Village

is an important factor in securing labor.

THE tendency of the times is toward beauty—and it is universal. Formerly it was characteristic of the wealthy. Now it has found its way into the homes of all classes. The attractiveness of the home, its surroundings and the village as a whole, will play an important part in your labor problems of the future.

The interest of the mill demands *lasting qualities* in the construction of homes for its operatives.

Human nature demands *convenience* of arrangement.

*Comfort* is the inherent right of every human being.

Strictest *economy* at a time of high costs is highly essential in all construction.

**All These—Beauty, Durability, Convenience, Comfort, Economy**

are the principal features of

## QUICKBILT BUNGALOWS

Snug, attractive, well-planned, artistic, roomy little bungalows especially designed for attractive, industrial villages.

Built after the practical, thoroughly-proven Patented Garner Locking System, by which all sleepers, joists, panels, plates, rafters, etc., lock securely into each other, forming a type of substantial home that cannot easily be damaged and which will neither give, bend, crack, pucker nor warp, even under the greatest strain. Especially designed for the homes of bosses or operatives. The doubly secure process of erection warrants comfort, even in extremes of hot or cold weather.

QUICKBILT Bungalows are the most economical homes possible. They are made in large quantities according to patented methods in a systematic manner by a plant which covers the entire operation from the forest to the finished house. As a result with every short cut to perfection and economy afforded the cost of manufacture is cut in half and all extra middle-men's profits and commissions are avoided. They are sold direct to you from the forest.

Arriving already built with nothing left but the erection, the labor usually necessary for construction is reduced to a minimum. There will be no piles of waste lumber left. Every waste in material, time, labor and money is avoided.

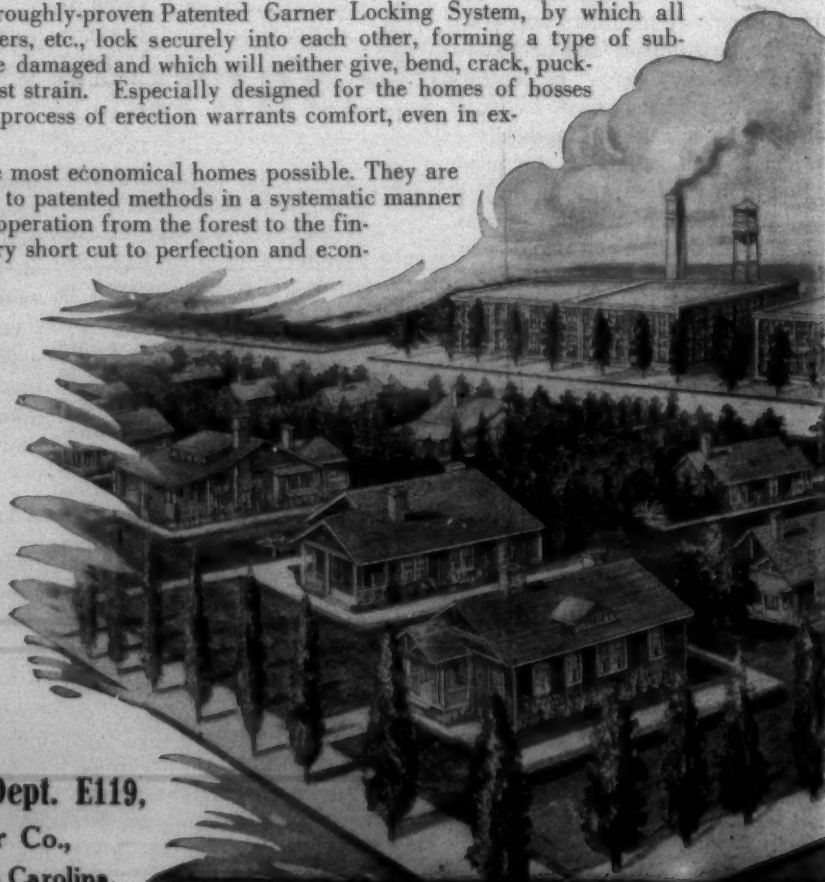
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**QUICKBILT Bungalow Dept. E119,**

**A. C. Tuxbury Lumber Co.,**

**Charleston, . . . South Carolina.**





# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Published Every Thursday by  
**CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY**  
Offices: 39-41 S. Church St. Charlotte, N. C.

DAVID CLARK.....Managing Editor  
B. ARP LOWRANCE.....Associate Editor  
J. M. WOOLLEY.....Business Manager

## SUBSCRIPTION

One year, payable in advance.....\$2.00  
Other countries in Postal Union.....4.00  
Single Copies......10

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

## ADVERTISING

Advertising rates furnished upon application.  
Address all communications and make all drafts, checks and money orders payable to Clark Publishing Company, Charlotte, N. C.

THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1920.

### Size of Cotton Crop.

The Department of Agriculture has announced the cotton acreage as 35,504,000 and the condition of the crop as 70.7 per cent as compared with a ten-year average of 79.8 per cent condition at this period of the year.

Having these figures before us it is well to turn aside from the "dope" usually sent out by the New York Cotton Exchange members and consider the possibilities and probabilities of 35,504,000 acres of cotton which are reported to have a condition of 70.7 per cent of standard.

When a man estimates the production of his cotton mill he multiplies the number of spindles by the probable production or yield per spindle based upon the condition of his machinery.

The size of a cotton crop is the number of acres multiplied by the yield per acre but it is a noteworthy fact that cotton speculators never base their "dope" on any such statistics preferred to confuse the public mind with generalities.

The acreage last year was 35,133,000 and the yield was 11,330,000 bales, or .32 bale per acre.

The condition this year is given as 70.7 per cent as against 71.4 last year at this time and should practically the same condition give the same yield per acre we could expect a 1920 yield of 11,432,000 bales.

We know that the yield per acre has in late years varied from .31 of a bale to .44 and it is interesting to

note the possibilities of 35,540,000 acres at the various yields per acre.

Bales Per Acre.	Total Bales
.31 .....	11,006,000
.32 .....	11,361,000
.33 .....	11,716,000
.34 .....	12,071,000
.35 .....	12,426,000
.36 .....	12,781,000
.37 .....	13,136,000
.38 .....	13,491,000
.39 .....	13,846,000
.40 .....	14,201,000
.41 .....	14,557,000
.42 .....	14,911,000
.43 .....	15,267,000
.44 .....	15,622,000

The above table shows that a record yield upon the acreage of 1920 would produce a crop of 15,622,000 bales, but there is little reason to anticipate a record yield.

With perfect weather and a late frost the yield per acre might go to .38 or higher, which would mean a crop of more than 13,000,000 bales. On the other hand a heavy deterioration may set in and an early frost may reduce the yield to less than .30 bale per acre and a crop of less than 11,000,000 bales.

In 1914 we raised 16,143,000 bales, but for five years since that time we have produced small crops and another 11,000,000 crop should mean much higher prices.

The weather from this time until frost will determine the yield per acre and the market must necessarily be nervous and irregular.

One factor that must be given

serious consideration will be the effect of tight money upon the ability of the farmers, the merchants and the cotton manufacturers to hold a large volume of cotton. Last fall money was easy and everyone could secure all the money necessary to hold cotton.

If the farmer is forced to sell his cotton because the merchant and the banker call for their money and at the same time the manufacturer finds it difficult to finance large purchases there may be a serious decline in prices even though the crop proves small.

The Federal Reserve System has, however, given as a reason for the present pressure the necessity for securing funds with which to handle the fall crops and it may be that they will provide ample funds for the legitimate financing of cotton. It is at best a time that requires careful study of the possibilities of cotton fluctuations.

### Georgia Cotton Manufacturers at Quebec.

We had the pleasure of attending the meeting of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Georgia at Quebec, Canada on June 29 and 30th and can testify that it would be difficult to find a more beautiful hotel than the Chateau Frontenac located on the cliffs above Quebec and overlooking the St. Lawrence river.

About one hundred including ladies came on the special train from Atlanta while many others joined them at Quebec.

The cotton manufacturers of Georgia were accused of journeying to Quebec because it was moist territory but very few indulged even to a moderate extent when they found themselves free to imbibe and yet be within the law. The greatest applause, however, received by any speaker at the banquet on Tuesday night was at the inadvertent remark of one speaker that "he was 75 per cent Scotch."

Georgia sent an unusually high class set of men to Quebec and Sir Chas. Gordon, president of the Dominion Textile Company, truly said that he had never seen so many beautiful women.

At its closing session the Association went on record as favoring compulsory education for children between the ages of 14 and 16 for at least eight hours a week, and also favored the establishment of a fund of \$500,000 for the establishment and maintenance of a thoroughly equipped Technical School at the Georgia Institute of Technology.

The officers were elected as follows: President, J. A. Manderville; first, vice president, Casen J. Callo-

way; second vice president, M. H. Cole; third vice president, J. D. Massey.

The choice of the secretary was left to the executive committee, as P. E. Glenn stated that he was unable to officiate in that capacity any longer.

At the smoker on the last evening, the principal speakers were, the Hon. Frank Carrell, M. L. C., Major-Gen. Sir David Watson, and Col. George Ham of Montreal.

### Stock Market Indications.

The stock market this past week registered a fair recovery in prices in spite of the fact that call money rates were bid up to 15 per cent and commercial paper rates were advanced another ¼ per cent to a level higher than was experienced all during the war and during the panic of 1907.

But in view of the predictions which have been made in many quarters in the financial district, it is possible that this moderate movement may be the beginning of stock market operations which will discount better conditions in the fall.

An ancient custom of the stock market is to discount events far in advance; but too much confidence must not be placed upon present operations, for though they may be significant they have not gone far enough upon which to base definite calculations.

In spite of all the optimistic statements which were made in the later days of the world war in regard to what may be expected after hostilities ceased, it will be remembered that the stock market started to decline almost instantly after the signing of the armistice. And this downward movement continued until February of 1919, at which time the outlook for that year looked most unpleasant. But, while things looked the darkest the stock market started moving upward, and at a time when business was almost at a standstill. But, as later events proved, that movement in the market discounted one of the most prosperous years in the history of the United States.

The break in the stock markets from last October until the early part of May this year, due to the traditions mentioned above were merely discounting just what the business world is going through at the present time.

Inasmuch as a prolonged period of dullness generally means that the stock market is shaping itself for a future movement, whether upward or downward, it is only natural in view of current conditions as stated above that the question should be raised as to what the future has in store for us.—Journal of Commerce.

The Peruvian government will link scattered communities on the eastern slopes of the Andes by an airplane service, carrying passengers, mail and freight.



## Personal News

F. W. Stanley is now general overseer of weaving at Stonewall (Miss.) Cotton Mills.

W. F. Campbell is now overseer of spinning at Rockfish Mills No. 2, Hope Mills, N. C.

J. K. Dean, has resigned as overseer of carding at Florence Mills, Forest City, N. C.

George Hughey, from LaGrange, Ga., is fixing looms at Manchester (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

S. E. Erwin has resigned as overseer of carding at Stonewall Cotton Mills, Stonewall, Miss.

W. R. Estridge is now general overseer of carding at Stonewall Cotton Mills, Stonewall, Miss.

Joe McPeters from Hillside Mills, LaGrange, Ga., is now fixing looms at Manchester (Ga.) Mills.

John Lemaster has been promoted to overseer of weaving at the Huss Mill, at Bessemer City, N. C.

A. S. Starr has resigned as carder and spinner at Ranlo Manufacturing Company, Gastonia, N. C.

J. R. Hughey is now night overseer of weaving at the Manchester Cotton Mills, Manchester, Ga.

G. W. Maddox has resigned as overseer of weaving at Stonewall Cotton Mills, Stonewall, Miss.

H. W. Russell has resigned as loom fixer, Manchester (Ga.) Mills, and with his family has moved to Concord, N. C.

H. E. Littlejohn from Greer, S. C., is to be the superintendent of the new Cherokee Weaving Mills, at Gaffney, S. C.

John Byars from Osage Mill is now overseer of carding and spinning at Huss Manufacturing Company, Bessemer City, N. C.

J. H. Brown, formerly overseer of cloth room at Social Circle, Ga., is now with the Southern Manufacturing Company, at Athens, Ga.

J. L. Teat from Princeton Cotton Mill, Athens, Ga., is now overseer of spinning for the Georgia Manufacturing Company, at Whitehall.

J. W. Goodroe has resigned his position with Southside Mill as overseer of spinning, to accept a position with the Pomona Mills, Greensboro, N. C.

J. V. Winn has resigned as dyer at Stonewall Cotton Mills, Stonewall, Miss., to accept position as overseer of dyeing at Muscogee Mills, Columbus, Ga.

J. C. Thomas, from Baldwin Mills, Chester, S. C., is now overseer of spinning at Drayton Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., succeeding J. R. Federline, who has gone to the Darlington Manufacturing Company, Darlington, S. C.

H. J. Oldham has been promoted from foreman of braid room to superintendent of carding, spinning, etc., in the Mallison Cord Mills at Athens, Ga.

C. R. Lockmore, formerly overseer of spinning at Winnsboro, S. C., is now overseer of carding and spinning at Ranlo Manufacturing Company, Gastonia, N. C.

J. H. Rhodes, who was for some time overseer of carding at Corley Mills, Cumberland, N. C., is now overseer of carding at Diamond Cotton Mills, Salisbury, N. C.

S. C. Kinney, who has been for the past eleven years overseer of carding in the Barrow County Cotton Mills at Winder, Ga., has been promoted to assistant superintendent.

H. A. Rush, who has been for some time overseer of spinning in the mill at Calhoun Falls, S. C., has given up that position to go with an automobile concern in Greenwood.

I. N. Dunn, formerly with Warren Manufacturing Company, Warrenville, S. C., has accepted position as superintendent and general manager of Santee Mill Bamberg, S. C.

E. H. Thomas has resigned as second hand in the weave room of the Darlington Manufacturing Company, Darlington, S. C., to take a position with the Mason Machine Works, of Taunton, Mass.

M. B. Clisby, overseer of carding at the Newberry Cotton Mills, Newberry, S. C., has resigned his position effective September 1st, to go into the cotton business with his father in West Point, Miss.

J. M. Creekmore, who was for several years overseer of carding and spinning with the Southern Manufacturing Company, at Athens, Ga., now has a similar position with the Anchor Duck Mills, Rome, Ga.

J. V. Ficklin, from Monarch Mills, Union, S. C., has accepted a position as spinner at Norris Mills, Catachee, S. C. Robert Bergers, from Lockhart, succeeds Mr. Ficklin as second hand in spinning at Monarch Mills.

H. H. Fraley has been promoted from overseer of carding and spinning to superintendent of the Huss Manufacturing Company, at Bessemer City, N. C. John Byars from the Osage Mill, at the same place, succeeds him.

### Oxford Cotton Mills.

#### Oxford, N. C.

R. H. Lewis, Jr. .... Genl. Mgr.  
D. F. Lanier ..... Supt.  
— Cole ..... Carder  
A. H. Graham ..... Spinner

Most of the mischief in this world is done by the people who go about doing good.

## Bleached Goods

### (SELLING POINTS XXIV)

What sells your goods now?

Price first, reputation second.

Suppose it was reputation only!

That would mean the possibility of a large increase in profits; selling greatly simplified; steady increase in sales as a matter of course.

Reputation is made by quality; textile quality is based on bleaching; the bleach that rots or "Goes back" does not help, therefore—GET A BETTER BLEACH.

Then express this in a Trade Mark.

Peroxide bleaching advice free to mills.

**The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.**

41st Street & Sixth Ave., NEW YORK, N. Y.

## Employers Liability

## Insurance At Cost

The MILLERS INDEMNITY UNDERWRITERS saved Southern Textile Mills twenty-seven per cent. of their liability insurance premiums for the years 1918 and 1919. We specialize in class insurance, which is the real answer to INSURANCE AT COST.

Our service is of a personal nature, and through our Greenville Office we are specially equipped to care for the needs of the Carolina Mills.

## MILLERS INDEMNITY UNDERWRITERS

**BAILEY & COLLINS, Managers**  
Greenville, S. C.

Atlanta

Dallas

New Orleans



# MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

**Forest City, N. C.**—The Florence Mills will install 100 new Draper automatic looms.

**Fort Worth, Ark.**—Tucker Duck and Rubber Company have increased capital from \$100,000 to \$250,000.

**Catachee, S. C.**—The Norris Cotton Mills have increased their capital from \$312,500 to \$500,000.

**Henry River, N. C.**—The Henry River Manufacturing Company will install a complete machine shop including gear cutter, drill press, etc.

**Spindale, N. C.**—A number of new bungalows are being added to the village here. The "Cox House" is being remodeled and enlarged for a hotel to be known as the Spindale Inn.

**Forest City, N. C.**—Florence Mills are having designed by J. E. Sirrine, Greenville, S. C., a new cloth room to be about 50x80 feet, and three stories high of the standard mill construction.

**Gastonia, N. C.**—On July 1st all mills belonging to the Armstrong group paid a 5 per cent dividend. All of the Separk-Gray group paid a 10 per cent quarterly dividend. The Osceola Mill paid a 10 per cent quarterly dividend.

**Winston-Salem, N. C.**—Inverness Mills Co., are to build new cotton warehouse about 50x100 feet of standard mill construction to be fully equipped with sprinklers. J. E. Sirrine, Greenville, S. C., is the engineer. The Gallivan Building Company, contractors.

**Niota, Tenn.**—The Quality Textile Mills have been organized here with a capital of \$25,000, and will erect a plant for the manufacture of men's silk hosiery. The mill will be two stories, 50x100 feet of brick. The principal organizers of the company are Harry Burns and H. A. Collins.

**Chambersburg, W. Va.**—The Interwoven Knitting Mills Company has opened a branch mill here, equipped with 24 knitting machines, to manufacture mercerized half hose. E. T. Roof, of Lincoln Way East, is manager of the local plant.

**Stubbs, N. C.**—The Brison Manufacturing Company is installing some new machinery including four spinning frames. It is planned to double the capacity of the mill this fall. Ten new bungalows and an office building are being erected.

**Fairmont, S. C.**—Fairmont Manufacturing Company will build a cloth storage warehouse, 40x80 feet, two stories high and a waste house 40x80 feet, one story high. These to be standard mill construction with full fire protection. The plans are being drawn by J. E. Sirrine, Greenville, S. C.

## E. S. DRAPER

CHARLOTTE

NORTH CAROLINA

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT  
and CITY PLANNER

MILL VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT

**Forest City, N. C.**—The branch of the Parsley & Tanner Knitting Mills here is now in operation. The mills are equipped with 114 knitting machines.

**Danville, Va.**—The Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills will expend \$500,000 for the erection of homes for its employees, contracts having already been awarded for the erection of 100 residences, 50 of which will be built in this city and 50 in Schoolfield.

**Thomasville, N. C.**—The Thomasville Hosiery Mills has amended its charter, changing the name of the firm to the New London Hosiery Mills, and the office of the company is to be moved from this city to New London. The charter also gives the company the right to increase its capital from \$15,000 to \$50,000.

**Gaffney, S. C.**—The Cherokee Weaving Mills, a new enterprise, will shortly be in operation here making mercerized shirtings. Yarn made from long staple cotton will be used exclusively. Fifty looms are now being installed and the owners, C. H. Robbins, C. C. Robbins and G. D. Young, expect to have the plant in operation within 60 days. Electric power will be used. H. E. Littlejohn, of Greer, will have charge of the plant.

**Spartanburg, S. C.**—Some of the large dividend payments made by mills of Spartanburg county, July 1, were: Clifton Manufacturing Company, \$160,000; Woodruff, \$52,000; Converse Manufacturing Company, \$80,000; Pacolet, \$100,000; Tucapau, \$53,000. Preferred stock dividends of Arcadia, Beaumont, Pacolet, and Drayton totalled \$93,850. Fifteen mills of Spartanburg paid a total in common stock dividends of \$613,600.

**Pickens, S. C.**—The regular quarterly meeting of the directors of the Pickens Cotton Mill was held at Pickens last Wednesday. At this meeting a cash dividend of 10 per cent, payable July 1, and a stock dividend of 200 per cent payable September 1, was declared. The board of directors also instructed officials of the company to install an ice plant at the Pickens Mill, to install an electric lighting system for the village houses and streets, and to build five modern residences, with all conveniences for overseers.

**Smithfield, N. C.**—Ivanhoe Manufacturing Company plan to build their mill No. 3 at Four Oaks, N. C. This will be a 10,000 spindle mill of one story, requiring 40 to 50 square feet, and to be of the standard mill construction. The equipment will be electric driven and a complete system of humidifiers will be installed, also sprinkler system. In addition to mill building there will be a warehouse and small heating plant. The engineering is in the hands of J. E. Sirrine, Greenville, S. C.

## MEES & MEES ENGINEERS

Transmission Lines, Municipal Improvements  
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Surveys, Reports, Design, Supervision of Construction  
310 Trust Building CHARLOTTE, N. C.

## For Conservative Investment

Tax-free in North Carolina

### REX SPINNING COMPANY

7% Cumulative Preferred  
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\$100 and accrued  
Dividends

### American Trust Company

Bond Department

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

## PACKIDE

Made by Charlotte Leather Belting Company

GUARANTEED CUT FROM WITHIN SIX  
INCHES EITHER SIDE OF BACKBONE

### DOUBLE STRETCHED WATERPROOF

Unquestionably the Best Belt for Cone Drives



**Graniteville, S. C.**—The Graniteville Manufacturing Company, a corporation with offices in Augusta, operating several cotton mills in the village of Graniteville, has concluded plans for the erection of a new \$100,000 fire-proof school building for the use of their employes in the village, which will be quite an improvement over the little four-room, wooden structure now being used. Besides furnishing the site the company will bear all the expenses of erecting the building, which in modern equipment will measure up to any of the first class schools of the South. Many employes in Graniteville have worked in the mills for several generations and the company thought the gift of a jam-up school building would be a fitting method of showing their appreciation of the faithful service tendered.

#### Change Brewery Into Cotton Mill.

Engineers are preparing plans for changing the Lone Star Brewing Company's plant at San Antonio, Tex., into a cotton mill equipped with 15,000 spindles. The company's management will organize the Lone Star Cotton Mills for the new enterprise, the capitalization to be \$1,300,000. Augustus A. Busch of St. Louis, who is understood to hold the controlling interest in the brewery corporation, has authorized the change, and Gregg & Co., of Newark, N. J., have been engaged as the engineers-architects.

#### WE SPECIALIZE

In Rewinding A. C. and D. C. Apparatus  
**WINGFIELD & HUNDLEY**  
Box 844 Richmond, Va.

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for Textile Mills and allied Industries. We make Special Shaped turnings in steel or brass.

Send samples or Blue Prints for quotations. Please state quantities ordered.

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The late ex-President  
Roosevelt's motto was  
**Be Prepared!**

Anticipate your warm  
weather requirements and  
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**Puro Coolers  
NOW**

**DON'T DELAY.**

40 Feet Coil Pipe—  
Cover with locking device  
and rubber washer, making  
an air tight Tank—equipped  
with PURO Sanitary Drink-  
ing Fountain.

**Puro Sanitary Drinking  
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Haydenville, Mass.

Southern Agent  
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#### GUDE & CO.

All classes of building construction promptly and efficiently  
executed at reasonable prices.

**CANDLER BLDG.**

**ATLANTA, GA.**



#### THE "NO-WASTE" ROVING CAN

Made of Seamless Hard Fibre

#### Prevents Your Waste and Broken Ends

The "NO-WASTE" Seamless Roving cans have a reputation for quality and smoothness wherever roving cans are used. Practical experience has taught mill men in all sections of the country that ultimate economy can be achieved only with an equipment of "NO-WASTE" Seamless cans.

**STANDARD FIBRE CO.**

25 Miller Street

Somerville, Mass.

#### Mill Engineering Firm Changes Name.

Greenville, S. C.—Announcement was made this week that the mill engineering business, conducted for 18 years under the name of J. E. Sirrine, will hereafter be known as J. E. Sirrine & Co. The main office will remain in Greenville, but the company announces that a New York office will be opened at 331 Madison avenue.

No change in either the policy or personnel of the organization is made. An executive staff is created, however, with the following as members: J. E. Sirrine, John A. McPherson, George Wrigley, Alex Rose, S. R. Riley, H. L. Hagerman, E. R. Stall, A. S. Bedell, C. R. MacDonald and H. C. Swannell. A national advertising campaign in popular magazines and textile trade journals will be launched immediately by the company.

#### Warper For Sale.

For Sale—Denn warper, good condition, now running, for prompt shipment, has creel for 2250 ends, 4x6 spools, double linker, Shelby Cotton Mills, Shelby, N. C.

#### Improved Rice Dobby Chain



reduces broken bars to a minimum because the wire eyes do not break into the side walls of the peg holes. The eyelets are fastened so securely that they cannot work loose.

**Rice Dobby Chain Co.**  
Millbury, Mass.

Send Us Your Order To-day

#### DAVID BROWN CO.

SUCCESSORS TO  
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**LAWRENCE, MASS., U.S.A.**

MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH GRADE

**Bobbins, Spools, & Shuttles**

For Cotton, Woolen, Silk, Knitting  
and Carpet Mills

We make a specialty of  
Hand Threading and Woolen  
Shuttles. Enamelled Bobbins  
and all kinds of Bobbins and  
Spools with Brass or Tin  
Re-inforcements.

Write for quotations

#### THE CHOICE OF A HUMIDIFYING SYSTEM

must be one that for simplicity with great capacity and economy in maintenance produces uniformly such conditions that may be determined for the different requirements of the work. In the American Moistening Company's method of humidifying, all such requirements are GUARANTEED.

Our COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIERS  
Our FAN TYPE and HIGH DUTY HUMIDIFIERS  
Our VENTILATING Type of Humidifier (Taking fresh air into the room from outside)  
Our ATOMIZERS or COMPRESSED AIR SYSTEM  
Our COMPRESSED AIR CLEANSING SYSTEM

Our CONDITIONING ROOM EQUIPMENT  
Our AUTOMATIC HUMIDITY CONTROL (Can be applied to systems already installed)  
Our AUTOMATIC TEMPERATURE CONTROL  
Are all STANDARDS OF MODERN TEXTILE MILL EQUIPMENTS.

#### AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

**WILLIAM R. WEST, President**

**BOSTON, MASS.**

**FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres., Treas. and Gen. Mgr.**

**SOUTHERN OFFICE, Atlanta Trust Company Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA**



# TALLOW—OILS—GUMS—COMPOUNDS

TEXTOL, A new product especially for Print Cloths. A complete warp size, requires no addition of tallow



Tallow, Soluble Grease, Soluble Oils, Gums, Glues, Gum Arabol, Lancashire Size, Waxes, Finishing Pastes, Soaps, Glycerine, Ready-made eavy Size, Sago and Tapioca Flours, Dextrines, China Clay, Soluble Blue Bone Grease, Bleachers' Blue.

SPECIAL COMPOUNDS FOR WARPS, WHERE STOP MOTIONS ARE USED.

WEIGHTING COMPOUNDS FOR COLORED AND WHITE WARPS. FINISHING COMPOUNDS FOR ALL CLASSES OF FABRICS.

The Arabol best grades of cotton warp sizing compounds make the "finest weaving and will hold the fly."

These compounds are based on the best practical experience and the best materials used in their manufacture.

## The Arabol Manufacturing Co.

Offices: 100 William Street, New York.

Southern Agent: Cameron MacRae, Concord, N. C.

R. P. GIBSON, South Carolina Agent, Greenville, S. C.



Factories: Brooklyn, N. Y.

GUY L. MELCHOR, Ga., Ala. and Tenn. Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

### Plan \$250,000 Fund to Stabilize Cotton.

Norfolk, Va., June 28.—At a meeting of the American Cotton Association held in the Norfolk Chamber of Commerce last week plans were devised to raise \$200,000 in the cotton belt of the Southern States, and \$50,000 in other states, or \$250,000 in all, for the purpose of stabilizing the cotton industry along systematic lines so as to protect cotton growers and cotton manufacturers against detrimental fluctuations in the market.

The meeting was attended by cotton men from St. Louis, New Orleans, Atlanta, Cincinnati and Baltimore. F. S. Royster, of the Royster Fertilizer Co., of Norfolk, was appointed chairman of the committee which is to raise the quarter of a million dollars as a fund to protect the men engaged in the cotton business, although he was advised that if \$250,000 was not sufficient to carry out the purposes of the committee, he could go ahead and raise a larger amount.

It was contended in the meeting that the cotton business is the backbone of the South's industrial life and while there is no desire to keep cotton at an exorbitant price, the committee will endeavor to stabilize the market that the grower will be assured of some specific profit on his crop.

Col. Joseph A. Brown, prominent North Carolina cotton man, enthusiastically favored the construction of community warehouses in every cotton state, which plan has been very successful in the Carolinas, enabling the growers to hold their cotton in the warehouses until such time as they could sell at a reasonable profit.

Cincinnati, Baltimore and Norfolk are considered outside of the cotton belt in which the greater part of the proposed protective fund will be raised, but as those three cities have

business lines closely aligned with that of the cotton growers and manufacturers, it is expected that these allied interests in the three cities will contribute one-fifth of the fund.

### Prosperity of Italian Cotton Mills Unabated.

Washington—Italian requirements for raw cotton during the current year will run pretty closely to the purchases for 1919, according to information from Commercial Attache Dennis, at Rome, made public by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

The unexampled prosperity of the Italian cotton trade shows no signs of falling off, it is said. Practically all spindles are running with an increase in production, due to the introduction of double working shifts by some of the mills. Labor troubles have abated.

Both Italian yarns and piece goods are finding a ready sale in France with some shipments to England and one prominent cotton spinner is in a position to export yarns to the United States under present rates of exchange, on what is said to be a very favorable basis. He is not taking advantage of the opportunity, however, because of the calls nearer home. Shipments to Germany are financed in Swiss francs or Italian lire, rather than German marks.

Prices in cotton machinery contracted for in Germany have been increased recently from 200 to 300 per cent. The Italians lost much of their equipment as a result of the Austrian invasion, and have been turning to Germany for the purchase of weaving machines and machines for sizing and dyeing. The prices for German dyes employed by the Italian cotton trade have also recently undergone a considerable augmentation over the figures stipulated in earlier contracts.

## MONOPOLE OIL

REGISTERED TRADE MARK NO. 70991

Special Sizing and Finishing Products for Cotton, Wool and Silk

Cream Softener

Steam Black

Soluble Oils

Levuline

Bleaching Oil

Glasgow Sizing

HYDROSULPHITES

(For all Purposes)

### Jacques Wolf & Company

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS AND IMPORTERS

PASSAIC, N. J.

## Why a Morse Silent Chain

The Morse silent chain is used because of its superiority based on the design of the exclusive "rocker-joint" construction, the very highest grade of material and heat treatment, the extreme accuracy in manufacturing and the engineering assistance in the designing of textile drives by engineers trained in this particular line and backed by the long standing reputation of the MORSE CHAIN COMPANY.

DO YOU KNOW about the MORSE Line Shaft Drive, The MORSE Spinning Frame Drive?

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Address NEAREST Office  
FACTS will Surprise You



## Morse Chain Co.

Ithaca, N. Y.

ASSISTANCE FREE

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Chicago  
Baltimore  
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New York

Detroit  
Philadelphia  
Pittsburgh  
San Francisco

Atlanta  
Montreal  
Minneapolis  
St. Louis

"MORSE" is the guarantee always behind our Efficiency, Durability and Service

### FEDERAL TAX SERVICE CORPORATION

103 Trust Building  
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Palmetto Building  
GREENVILLE, S. C.

July is the month for filing Federal Capital Stock Tax Returns. We are prepared to give efficient service. Address our nearest office

A. D. WATTS, President

Sam N. Johnson, Vice President C. E. Frick, Sec'y  
J. H. Courtney, Vice Pres. John B. Glover, Jr., Treas



### China May Abandon Medieval Methods of Sericulture.

Shanghai.—China silk has been long held world famous for its exquisite texture and fineness. Seeking among other things the silks of this ancient empire Columbus was brought to discover the continent of America and furnished an incentive to Marco Polo for his cruises to the country of old. It was to the latter that the present silk industry of China owes its lasting fame.

But the silk industry of the Empire and now Republic of China has rested on its laurels won in the medieval days, as have many phases of the industrial life of the nation, and modern methods have been developed only in part and slowly.

In view of the foregoing, it is no exaggeration to say that the recent visit of the commission representing the silk association of America to the silk reeling and cocoon raising districts of China bears a greater significance to the raw silk industry than did the visits of Marco Polo and other European traders in the middle centuries. The missions came with a two fold purpose of creating a spirit of co-operation and good will between the raw silk dealers of China and the finished product manufacturers of the United States and to give the Chinese a definite recommendation as to how their product could be changed to meet the conditions of the American market. It was a mission to investigate producing conditions and to recommend such changes as are necessary in the production of raw silk in China in order that it may meet with greater favor in the markets of the West.

During the entire week's tour of inspection by the American Commission, it was more than apparent that the primary silk missionary work done by Daniel E. Douty, general manager of the United States Testing Co., had borne fruit. The progress of modern silk reeling, and the improvement of the condition of the moths and worms in China to a very great extent dates from this visit of Mr. and Mrs. Douty in 1917. The home of Mr. Douty and his work is known to Chinese located inland from the principal centers who were not fortunate enough to meet him during his first trip. Many filatures and their coming modern methods in various sections of China stand today as a concrete example of the seriousness with which the Chinese took the advice of Mr. Douty.

The importance of the visit of the mission to the Chinese filature owners, the cocoon merchants, the rearers of the worms, and others interested in the silk trade of China is inestimable. The industry has just at the present time reached a point where outside advice of an expert nature and foreign co-operation is necessary to its further and future advancement. Since the signing of the armistice the United States has been consuming 85 per cent of the world's raw silk and because of this condition it is especially fitting that the first to come to the assistance of the Chinese in this field was an American mission.

These Chinese are anxious and willing to make improvements and need only to be shown what to do

and the results in the future of present day expenditures in making the changes. It was this phase which most interested the Chinese and the commission during its day was kept busy answering questions and suggesting improvements.

The situation as it stands today is a matter of what the Chinese will do to meet the demands of American manufacturers and importers, and of the Chinese manufacturers whose mills are being worked over time due to a decided increase in the buying of finished silk goods resulting from an increasing standard of living. The position of the American manufacturer was expressed by Charles Cheney in several talks given before the Chinese in that they were ready and willing to buy all of the raw silk production of China, even though improved methods and increased production, brought it to 10 times its present total, providing the Chinese themselves will meet the demands made.

The basic error in the production of raw silk in China begins with the seed or egg from which the worm is hatched. In China, approximately 80 per cent of the moths are diseased, rendering the cocoon useless for manufacturing purposes. This percentage is enormous as compared to Japan where it runs approximately from 10 to 20 per cent. The methods of China are haphazard and unscientific as compared with Japan and it is to remedy this fault that the Nanking University and the International Committee of Sericulture through its various branches is exerting its present efforts.

Again the methods of the Chinese in their filatures are not on a modern basis, having a laxness of supervision and production. The introduction of reeling methods such as have been recommended by the commission of the Silk Association would unquestionably bring China up to as high plane as Japan. The lack of uniformity and the tendency to permit the quality to deteriorate after once being established under a certain chop has also brought criticism from American manufacturers. They have emphasized the importance of maintaining a uniformity and quality which would enable the purchaser to rest assured that no substitution had been made in any shipment under a first class chop. This point was covered by Shen Lien-fong, vice chairman of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce, and president of the Cocoon Guild, in an address of welcome to the American mission, in which he advocated the establishment of a Chinese-American conditioning and testing house for the Chinese market, located in Shanghai, a report from which would accurately show the purchaser in America the actual quality, size and other conditions of the silk shipped.

Tentative plans were made by the Chinese and placed before the commission and it is probable that there will be a realization of this suggestion.

The obligation of increasing and improving the condition of China however. In asking for improved raw silk is not all upon the Chinese, conditions the American importers and manufacturers should realize

that there must be more Americans actively and actually in the raw silk field of China, men who have been educated to know the needs of the market of the United States, men who actually represent the American consumers and men who are sufficiently well trained to be able to instruct the Chinese as to how to comply with American standards.

At the present time the American representation in the raw silk industry in China—that is, men actually in the field and in daily contact with the Chinese producer—is almost negligible. The majority of the raw silk exporters of China at the present time, from whom American manufacturers buy, are of other nationalities, many of them never having been in the mills of the United States, and the larger part of them having resided in China for a sufficient length of time to have lost actual touch with the various needs of the markets. Naturally these men will favor the markets of their own countries whenever possible and American manufacturers can have no complaint about this practice. In the export field in other China products, American importers and manufacturers are actively and adequately represented, but those in the silk industry have overlooked this necessity. The men who are in the field are keen and alert, but it is not humanly possible for them to represent such a vast industry with

the scant amount of time at their disposal.

This, of course, would involve increased expenditures on the part of the American manufacturer, but it would be profitable. A part of the work of this field has been touched by Mr. Douty but there must be a continuation of this work.

The entire situation can be summarized in Chinese and American co-operation, the Americans bringing improved methods and the Chinese responding with a vastly increased production and a higher quality.

The noblest charities, the best fruits of learning, the richest discoveries, the best in titulations of law and justice, every greatest thing the world has seen, represents, more or less directly, the fruitfulness and creativeness of religion.—Horace Bushnell.

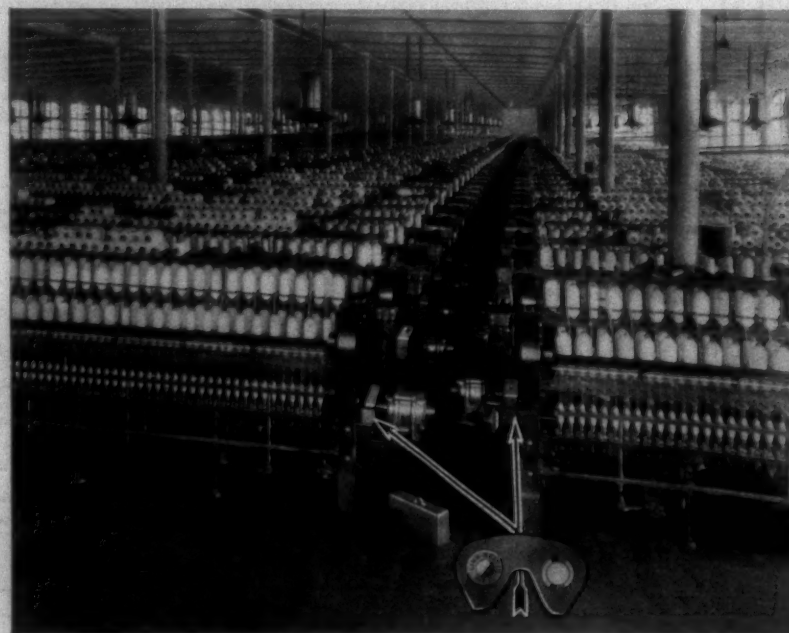
Personally we disclaim all ingenuity, but sometimes we have wondered if the moth ball dissolved in turpentine would interest a regular drunkard.

Happiness is a perfume that one cannot shed over another without a few drops falling on oneself.

He who lives in perpetual suspicion lives the life of a sentinel never relieved.

## 254 Link-Belt Silent Chain Drives

Operating Spinning Frames, Pacolet Mfg. Co., New Holland Ga.



NOTE the good general appearance of the room—no long, flapping, dangerous belts. The result is 98.2% guaranteed efficiency in the transmission of power to each spinning frame. Link-Belt Casings make for safety and continuous lubrication.

Let one of our experienced textile power transmission specialists explain the effectiveness of transmitting power thru Link-Belt Silent Chain Drives. Send for our New Book 425.

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# LINK-BELT

## SILENT CHAIN DRIVES



## Southern Hosiery Mills

famed for the quality of their product use for Sulphur Black Dyeing

"AMALIE" SULPHO TEXTOL OIL

highly recommended for light shades as well, and can be used either direct in the dye bath or in the last rinse, or both.

"AMALIE" SULPHO TEXTOL OIL

greatly enhances the shade or color and produces a maximum degree of softness.

Send for barrel on approval with special formula.

**L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.**

Textile Products Division

262 Pearl Street

New York City, N. Y.



**Standard  
Size of the South**

The higher the cost of labor, and the higher the cost of raw materials, the more essential it becomes to have the Slasher-Room on an efficient basis. We cheerfully furnish to all interested our Slasher Efficiency Test Blanks.

**THE SEYDEL MFG. COMPANY**

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Sizings

Softeners

Finishings

Agents,

S. C. Thomas and C. C. Clark

Spartanburg, S. C.

## DIXON LUBRICATING SADDLE CO.

BRISTOL, RHODE ISLAND



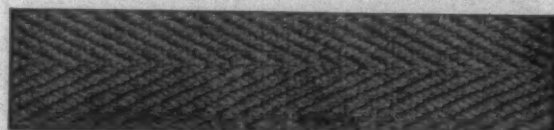
Use Dixon Patent Stirrup Adjusting Saddles, the latest invention in Saddles for Top Rolls of Spinning Machines. Manufacturers of all kinds of Saddles, Stirrups and Levers.

WRITE FOR SAMPLE

## AMERICAN TEXTILE BANDING CO., Inc.

Manufacturer

**Spindle Tape  
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Belfield Ave. and Wister St., Germantown, Phila., Pa.

## GREENVILLE TEXTILE SUPPLY CO.

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**Textile and Electrical Distributors**

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**TAPE  
DRIVES**

OUR TAPES ARE ENDORSED BY MACHINERY EXPERTS. They know their quality and they know their scientific structure. Exhaustive trials by practically all machinery makers have demonstrated that they have no superior.

Write us.

Barber Manufacturing Co., Lowell, Mass  
SPINNING TAPE SPECIALISTS

## The Business of the Mill Schools

(Continued from Page 14.)

laborous analysis and blundering criticisms.

So many ears "hearing, hear not," and "eye seeing perceive not," that we shall do well if we can give understanding, hearing and seeing to our children.

While teaching in Nacoochee Valley, along the stream which "flows out of the hills of Habersham and down through the valleys of Hall" I stood one evening watching a wonderful sunset beyond the mountains.

A mountain boy passed by saw my intent gaze, and asked "What d'ye see on the mountain?" I answered, "The sunset beyond the mountain, Ben, and the wonderful beauty of the valley and the river and the hills, and the glorious colors in the clouds and sky."

His eyes followed my gaze and he was as intent as I until the colors faded and the afterglow was slowly dying.

Then he breathed a long sigh of appreciation and said meditatively "To think I've been a lookin' at it all my life and never did see it afore."

Is not our school business to make our children see the things they've been "lookin' at?"

Recreation should have a generous period in our school day and play can be organized and supervised without destroying the freedom and enjoyment of the children.

Story telling is one of our happiest means of instruction and amusement—and provides for an introduction to good literature.

Health clubs and nutrition classes for the malnourished have given us desirable and highly satisfactory results.

Bad boys, cross girls, apparently stupid children, have improved in discipline, disposition, and scholarship since our nutrition classes have been organized and the children's diet proposed and supervised by our community nurse. We cannot emphasize too much the excellent results from our health work and the inestimable benefits our nurses bestow upon us in our educational strivings. Homemaking should be taught earlier in a mill school than in the ordinary graded school for obvious reasons.

Our mill children leave the grades at the age of fourteen and unless we teach them in the elementary school to cook and sew and keep house, they will never learn home making and keeping except by painful experience with many needless blunders.

The teacher and the course of study should develop in the child an appreciation of what he has with capacity for full enjoyment. He should understand the relationship of the producer to the consumer and the interdependence of all world workers.

He should understand his responsibility as a member of society and his consequent obligations.

The product of the mill school should show a large percentage of useful happy workers understanding the dignity of labor. From our schools our industrial forces should be constantly recruited with mate-

rial capable of development and promotion.

No industry offers better opportunity for recognition and promotion than our great textile industry of the South. And our wonderful strides in the development of education and social activities the past ten years make our textile mill village life increasingly attractive. It is essentially our school business to maintain and constantly improve all educational facilities, not only for our selfish purposes but also for the removal of the blot of illiteracy which stains the fair pages of all our Southern State records.

It is assuredly our school business to see to it that classes are open for every group of our village people who desires or can be aroused to desire improvement. Consequently evening vocational and part-time schools provided for under the Smith-Hughes act should be open in every industrial center.

For the textile vocational classes the best teachers are the mill overseers. Their literary qualifications may be limited but they are born teachers or they would not be overseers, and this teaching ability should be utilized to the best advantage. From using the overseers as teachers many good results are obtained.

The mill benefits first by practical instruction given its operatives; 2nd by the constant improvement of the overseers who prepare the material for class instruction; 3rd by the self selection of the fittest for promotion whose attendance at night school shows interest in the job and ambition for advancement; 4th, and by no means least, by the constantly increasing interest of the responding response of good will and gratitude to the overseer from the overseer in his operatives and a co-operative.

Mutual helpfulness is always productive of the best results and "it is blessed, twice blessed him who gives and him who takes."

The part-time schools should have the best teachers obtainable since the work demands individual instruction every subject taught in the elementary grades should be thoroughly mastered by the teacher in charge and adapted to individual requirements.

Responding to the most marked characteristic of our Southern mill people, a religious and devotional nature, church and Sunday school interests should be actively supported and encouraged by all teachers employed. (By way of parenthesis) let me suggest to all teachers that the Bible is the most wonderful disciplinary agent I have ever used. If you are interested, I will give you one method of application.

The most efficient and thorough social service can be and should be given by the teacher. The right of entrance in every home, where a child is found, is hers without fear of intrusion. She has an immeasurable advantage over the professional welfare worker in this respect for she will not, cannot be looked upon as thrusting herself, her ideas, her plans, upon any one in whose children she has a direct interest through personal contact. Through the interest in a neighbor's



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910-11 Commercial Bank Bldg.

Mikah Tallow

Swiss Gum

Combination B



CHARLOTTE, N. C.

W. M. FAILOR, Manager

Factory and Works:

9th St. and 11th Ave. New York City

children her access to the childless home is also guaranteed. Have you observed that the childless woman will usually work the hardest for the common good of children?

But being fairly astride of my hobby I am warned that it is time to dismount. I never tire of this joy riding but others do and we must consider their comfort and pleasure, so I spare you a longer canter over the by ways and rough bridle paths through which I have led you thus far. There are so many alluring ways through tangled undergrowth, under overhanging trees, in sunlit trails, that once mounted on our respective hobbies, we could journey and explore indefinitely.

But let's dismount, my dears, and reflect with Henry Van Dyke while we rest and find contentment in our appointed task.

## "My Own Work."

"Let me but do my work from day to day,  
In field or forest, at the desk or loom,  
In roaring market place or tranquil room;  
Let me but find it in my heart to say,  
When vagrant wishes beckon me astray,  
This is my work; my blessing, not my doom.  
Of all who live, I am the one by whom  
This work can best be done in my own way."

## Will Shut Down Only As Last Resort.

Columbus, Ga.—While no action has been taken, it is intimated that some of the local textile plants may have to curtail by closing down for a time or running on short time, because of the fact that no new orders are coming in and the situation is a bit uncertain.

Asked for an expression on the subject, Vice President J. D. Massey, of the Eagle and Phoenix Mills, and head of the Columbus Textile Association, said: "We are not going to cut down unless we are absolutely forced to do so on account of the fact we are getting in no new orders. While no action has been determined on, the situation is being discussed by mill interests and it is agreed that something may have to be done toward curtailing. This will be only a last resort move," he said.

It is pointed out that the general rains have affected the cotton market, which will tend to further discourage the milling interests, by slumps in cotton.

At this time all the cotton mills of the Columbus district are operat-

ing on full time. It was stated by one mill superintendent this week that no new orders had been received in over a month.

## He Would Not Lie.

He had been fishing but with bad luck. On his way home he entered a fishmonger's shop and said to the dealer: "John, stand over there and throw me five of the biggest of those trout!"

"Throw 'em? What for?" asked the dealer in amazement.

"I want to tell the family I caught 'em. I may be a poor fisherman, but I'm no liar."—London Tit-Bits.

Somehow or other we can't help thinking that the man who makes the automobile is a better and more useful citizen than the man who merely rides in one.

One of the strangest things we know of is how men with less brains than we've got make more money than we do without getting arrested.

## For Sale at a Bargain.

2 Corliss-Cross Compound Condensing Engines, with boilers, feed water heaters, pumps and everything perfectly complete. Now in operation. One being 400 H. P. and the other 500 H. P. capacity, in strictly first class condition. Will be sold on foundations for delivery about Sept. 1st, 1920. Also a large lot of shafting, hangers, and pulleys. Also one Ball 9x12 engine. 1—45 K. W. G. E. Generator and several other machines. For complete list and full particulars address the Stonewall Cotton Mills, Stonewall, Miss.

## FILTERS

Careful and dependable engineering, manufacture and erection.

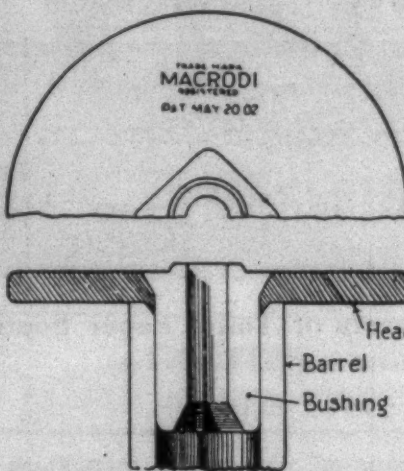
Norwood Engineering Company

Florence, Mass.

CHARLES M. SETZER

Southern Representative

Charlotte, N. C.



## The Macrodi

### FIBRE HEAD WARP SPOOL

after fourteen years of the hardest mill use has demonstrated that it is

Durable — Economical

Write for particulars of the added traverse with corresponding increase in yardage—an important feature of this spool.

Prompt deliveries in two to three weeks after receipt of order.

MACRODI FIBRE CO.  
Woonsocket, Rhode Island

## Bleachers Blue, That Correct Tone

which appeals to the experienced eye of the buyer of white goods is produced by using Marston's Bleachers Blue. Costs no more than the "just as good" and will give the results desired

Fast and Uniform

John P. Marston Company

247 Atlantic Avenue, Boston

## Poor Tempering Does It { Makes broken travelers and cut threads.

U.S. RING TRAVELERS ARE Amos M. Bowen  
UNIFORMLY TEMPERED Treasurer  
Providence, R. I.

WILLIAM P. VAUGHAN, Southern Representative, P. O. Box 792 Greenville, S. C.

## UNIVERSAL WINDING COMPANY — BOSTON



Winding machines for single and ply yarns, cotton, woolen, worsted and silk. Write for circular describing the NEW WIND DOUBLER, also the No. 80 for winding SUPERCONES.

Southern Office Charlotte, N. C.  
1216 REALTY BUILDING, P. O. Box 523  
FREDERICK JACKSON, Southern Agent



## BOBBINS and SPOOLS

### True running warp bobbins a specialty

**The Dana S. Courtney Co.,**  
Chicopee, Mass.

Southern Agent, A. B. CARTER, Greenville, S. C.



The Largest Manufacturers of Toilet Paper South  
1000-2-4-6 Marietta St., ATLANTA

IF YOUR SPINNING IS NOT PERFECT, WE CAN  
IMPROVE IT

**National Ring Traveler Company**  
Providence, R. I.

Southern Representative:  
C. D. Taylor, Gaffney, S. C.

"The heresy of today is the orthodoxy of tomorrow."

### DYE YOUR YARNS IN THE WOUND FORM

on machines that pay for themselves in no time. Send us your job dyeing. Our prices are low, deliveries are prompt, and service the best. Franklin machines are used all over the world.

As job dyers we color over a million pounds of cotton and of worsted a year. Let us serve you. Our representative will be glad of an opportunity to see you and fully explain all details.

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American Spinning Co.....	420	500
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Augusta Factory, Ga.....	147½	—
Avondale Mills, Ala.....	450	—
Banna Mills.....	160	—
Beaumont Mfg. Co.....	400	—
Belton Cotton Mills.....	285	—
Brogan Mills.....	405	—
Calhoun Mills.....	250	—
Chesnee Mills.....	300	345
Chiquola Mills, com.....	330	—
Chiquola Mills, pfd.....	90	—
Clifton Mfg. Co.....	365	—
Clinton Cotton Mills.....	200	—
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.....	250	—
Cowpens Mills.....	135	—
D. E. Converse Co.....	340	350
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.....	260	—
Darlington Mfg. Co.....	220	—
Drayton Mills.....	200	—
Dunbar Mills, com.....	220	—
Dunbar Mills, pfd.....	99	—
Eagle & Phenix Mills, Ga.....	230	—
Easley Cotton Mills.....	255	—
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.....	175	—
Exposition Cotton Mills, Ga.....	500	—
Gaffney Mfg. Co.....	275	285
Gainesville Cot. M., Ga, com.....	215	—
Glenwood Mills.....	350	—
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co.....	130	—
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., pfd.....	125	—
Gluck Mills.....	250	—
Graniteville Mfg. Co.....	410	—
Greenwood Cot. Mills.....	370	—

Grendel Mills.....	300	310
Hamrick Mills.....	375	—
Hartsville Cotton Mills.....	385	—
Henrietta Mills, N. C.....	450	—
Hermitage Mills.....	175	251
Inman Mills.....	500	—
Inman Mills, pfd.....	100	—
International Mills, common	—	—
(Par \$50)	—	98
Jackson Mills.....	—	125
Judson Mills.....	395	—
Judson Mills, pfd.....	100	—
King, John P. Mfg. Co., Ga.....	200	245
Lancaster Cotton Mills.....	350	—
Laurens Cotton Mills.....	310	—
Limestone Cotton Mills.....	375	400
Loray Mills, N. C., com.....	—	—
Loray Mills, N. C., 1st pfd.....	—	—
Marion Mfg. Co., N. C.....	—	300
Marlboro Mills.....	—	150
Massachusetts Mills, Ga.....	163	—
Mills Mfg. Co.....	250	—
Molokoh Mfg. Co.....	330	336
Monarch Mills.....	165	200
Newberry Cotton Mills.....	430	—
Ninety-Six Cotton Mills.....	150	—
Norris Cotton Mills.....	300	—
Oconee Mills, com.....	200	—
Orr Cotton Mills.....	—	310
Pacolet Mfg. Co.....	—	310
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.....	99	101
Panola Mills.....	200	—
Pelham Mills.....	150	175
Pelzer Mfg. Co.....	—	185
Pickens Cotton Mills.....	500	—
Piedmont Mfg. Co.....	—	530
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co.....	—	350
Poinsett Mills.....	—	230
Riverside Mills, com. (Par \$12.50)	—	30
Saxon Mills.....	170	200
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.....	—	135
Spartan Mills.....	340	376
Toxaway Mills, com. (Par \$25)	57	65
Tucapau Mills.....	260	—
Union-Buffalo M., com.....	—	52
Union-Buffalo Mills, 1st pfd.....	99	102
Union-Buffalo M., 2nd pfd.....	55	70
Victor-Monaghan Co., com.....	250	260
Victor-Monaghan Co., pfd.....	100	106
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.....	295	300
Warren Mfg. Co.....	100	—
Warren Mfg. Co., pfd.....	95	—
Watts Mills, com.....	120	—
Watts Mills, 1st pfd.....	—	103
Watts Mills, 2nd pfd.....	—	130
Whitney Mfg. Co.....	295	—
Williamston Mills.....	375	—
Woodruff Cotton Mills.....	300	325
Woodside Cotton Mills, com.....	—	390
Woodside Cotton Mills, pfd.....	87½	91
Woodside Cotton Mills, g't'd.....	100	—
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About 300—10-in. Roving Cans, each.....	1.25
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2 Knotters Yarn Sools, each.....	20.00

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### German Cotton Mills Resuming Gradually.

London.—The cotton industry, so long condemned to chronic stagnation, has begun to revive slowly but steadily since the end of the war. Several mills are still closed down, unfortunately, while others are only running with restricted hours of operation; in spite of this from 30 per cent to 40 per cent of the pre-war output is now being produced. Two large and wealthy spinning mills are even reported to be working full time. The raw cotton required is purchased chiefly through the medium of Germany agents in Gladbach, Bremen, who, in their turn, purchase their requirements via Rotterdam, Ghent, Antwerp, and Le Havre, while Liverpool—for merely the leading source of supply for cotton—seems now to have lost its importance for the German market.

A Bremen merchant states, in this connection, that since the reopening of the importation of cotton, Bremen firms have established direct connections with America as the country of origin; raw cotton is thus being shipped direct from America to Bremen, and, in future, the arrival of supplies over any other Continental port will be quite the exception. It is recognized that it is to the great interest of German industry and trade to deal with America itself via German ports as by so doing German firms have a guarantee in hand that they will be able to duly carry out any contracts they may enter into.

Advices from Crefeld state that business is still stagnant in the silk branch. There is no prospect of any alteration just at present, more especially as Whitsuntide always heralds the holiday season, when business always dulls off considerably.

### Spain Continues Cotton Cultivation Experiments.

Reviewing the recently revived interest in Spain in regard to growing cotton there, Commercial Attache Jones, at Madrid, says that the textile interests of Barcelona are particularly interested in the experiments, but that the suitability of Spanish soil for cotton growing, together with the question whether such a crop would be profitable under ordinary conditions, still is to be shown.

"The possibility of developing the

culture of cotton in the south of Spain continues to hold the attention of certain circles in the kingdom, particularly those interested in the textile industry centering in Barcelona," Mr. Jones says.

"Experimental cultivation was encouraged by the law of 1904 and subsequent legislation by the grant of prizes to farmers who should produce cotton, exempting them from the payment of certain taxes, etc. A certain success has been reached in experimental farms in Barcelona, Seville and Valencia.

"Recently the project has been revived, especially in Malaga, where experiments have been undertaken with success on certain properties of the Sociedad General Azucarera. These experiments were begun in 1912; in 1919 there were 226 hectares devoted to this crop in this region.

"The average production obtained in these experiments on irrigated land was about 600 kilograms of raw cotton—fiber and seed. The expense per hectare is estimated to have been 900 pesetas.

"In view of these results certain cotton manufacturers of Barcelona two years ago formed a society for the encouragement of the production of cotton and sent through Anlaluca a representative who encouraged the farmers to plant the crop. As a result, in 1919 there were planted in southern Spain some 800 hectares. Estimates for the coming year run as high as 8,000 to 10,000 hectares, part of which will be on non-irrigated land.

"The possibility of raising cotton on such land is stated to be excellent, fairly good crops—200 kilograms of fiber per hectare—having been secured on fields which had no rain from April until September. On irrigated lands in Lora and Penafior as high as 660 kilograms of fiber per hectare was secured in 1919.

"Up to the present the variety which has received the most attention is upland cotton, and that which has given the best results has been of short fiber. Spanish factories use comparatively little long fiber cotton. As yet, however, the question of the suitability of Spanish soils for individual varieties is still to be proven as is indeed the possibility of making cotton a profitable crop in Spain when normal conditions of production obtain."

The suspender garter patent was sold for \$50,000.



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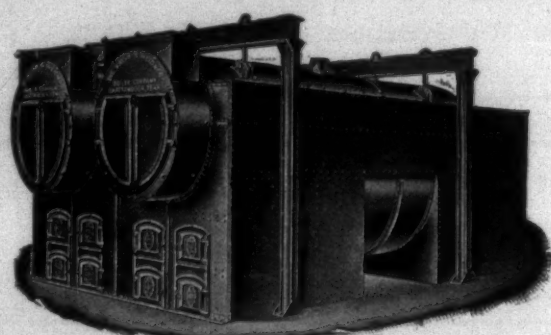
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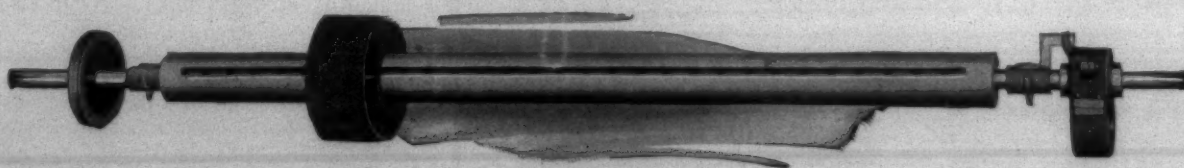
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**Factors Affecting Exports of Cotton.**

Export prospects in relation to the price situation are temporarily subordinate in the consideration of local cotton trade circles to the outlook for the new crop, inquiry developed, but, notwithstanding, considerable interest attaches the various factors bearing upon the movement of American cotton abroad, particularly in England and the continent. Ranking chief among these factors is the financial position both here and abroad which admittedly places the most important obstacle in the path of a normal flow of cotton from this country to Europe. In the case of England it is felt that financial conditions do not play so large a part, as she will probably be able to provide for her usual requirements, and upon her imports of cotton from the United States depends in a measure the restoration of her export trade in which cotton goods have always stood well to the fore. The exchange market's position, on the other hand, is seen as a serious handicap to purchases of cotton by the Continental nations, especially by the Middle European countries, and the quantity of cotton which they will take is held to be rigidly restricted by the amount for which they can make financial arrangements.

Of late the export trade in cotton has been somewhat slack, it was said principally because of the large stocks at Liverpool and the fact that owing to these English buying has dropped off. Another reason assigned for the decrease in England's purchases is the labor troubles experienced in Lancashire, the outlook for the settlement of which is now reported as good. With these difficulties out of the way it is anticipated in some well informed quarters that before the end of the month England will appear again in the market for a fair amount of cotton to provide supplies to carry her over until the new crop becomes available.

The tightening of credit conditions here in Europe, it was explained, has caused a slump in the export demand for continental countries. Bankers said that the bulk of the movement to Europe was undoubtedly financed by drafts drawn in foreign currencies and the continued adverse exchange position has made operations of this character costly and has tended to imbue buyers with caution. Dollar drafts had until recently been employed for financing cotton exports much more generally than in pre-war days, they said, but lately more rigid restrictions have been set up around this method of financing. Banks, for example, are in many instances restricting the discount of bills drawn in dollars in connection with cotton exports to sight or thirty-day drafts, whereas not long ago they would discount sixty and ninety day drafts. Their action is due to the general stringency of the money situation.

There is another recourse to which Continental buyers have turned to some extent to finance their purchases of cotton here. This is an arrangement whereby the dollars to pay for a shipment of raw cotton are created by the return to this

country and sale here of a proportion of the finished article. Czechoslovakia has profited probably more than other countries by this method, but it has been used in other instances. Inquiry failed to reveal to what extent it had been employed, but it was learned that in some quarters its development is regarded hopefully.

Dollars to pay for cotton exports have also been created by the sale of foreign municipal and other securities in this country, but there seems to be some doubt as to how far this can be carried. German customers of the United States at one time used this method quite extensively.

In connection with the arrangement for return of part of the finished product here, some traders are inclined to feel that this cannot be carried very far without affecting the cotton goods market on this side, and through it the price of cotton. The representatives of a leading house pointed out that one reason for the high price of cotton today was the large margin of profit to the mills, and that if this margin should be cut, a decline might be expected. He expressed the opinion that the time was not long distant when this margin would be cut into, mainly due to growing foreign competition.

Another consideration bearing upon the export outlook, entirely aside from the financial factors in the situation, is the relatively poor quality of the cotton remaining on hand in the South. Much of this, it was said, is practically unspinnable and foreign buyers are hesitant to make purchases, particularly in view of labor conditions abroad. Several instances were cited of foreign interests coming into the market for highgrade staple and refraining from purchasing because they could not obtain the quality desired. This condition, it is held, may easily operate to hold export buying down until the new crop comes in, although, on the other hand, the countries of Europe need cotton badly and poor cotton might very well be better than none.

The high levels to which the price of cotton has soared are stated to have restricted foreign buying to some extent. In what measure the rise has been effective in this way cannot be exactly determined, but it has tended to hold the fulfillment of requirements to the minimum. A further rise, it was said, would exert an influence along these lines, restricting exports, but hardly interfering seriously with them.

So far as could be ascertained there is little unanimity in the cotton district regarding export prospects, although the factors outlined above occupy a prominent place in the basis for such judgments as are formed. There is no question but that Europe and all the world want American cotton—that is an old story. Where the doubt exists is as to how long and to what extent they can continue to pay for it and as to whether the competition of domestic demand, should another short crop develop, may not move prices to levels which would be regarded as prohibitive by a majority of foreign



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buyers. Because of the relation of supply and demand at present it is the new crop and not the export possibilities which is accorded first consideration and secondly credit conditions and price trends in this country as they affect industry in general and the cotton growers and mills in particular. After this may be ranked the export outlook, upon which both of the preceding are felt to have an important bearing.—Journal of Commerce.

## Industry's Motive of Regeneration.

(Continued from Page 8.)

Who is to reach him? Who is to educate him away from his fallacies in regard to production and industry? And who is to get him to accept the Golden Rule?

Obviously it must be some Christian organization. Is it to be the Christian Church or any of its branches, or is it to be the Young Men's Christian Association?

No man can say what instrumentality God will use. But we can, without presuming, point out where opportunity lies.

Today no Christian organization has an approach to workingmen equal to that of the Y. M. C. A. Through your industrial secretaries, in your shop meetings, in your educational classes, you have an unparalleled contact with men who work for wages, with American labor.

I believe God is giving you the opportunity of contributing in a major way to the salvation of our beloved country, by permitting you to reach working men with the great message of the Golden Rule. But you must make that message real and practical, remembering that it has been proved to be good economics, good business and an increaser of production. If you do this, you will create a new spirit in industry that will destroy the present feeling of injustice harbored by labor, and so prevent this sense of injustice becoming the father of the obsession to revolt and overthrow.

If you care for another measure of your opportunity, realize the significance of this estimate of daily losses in American industry made by a well known engineer, Mr. Harrington Emerson. He puts the daily loss from neglect of the five great moralities in industry at six times our

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Lack of Hygiene .....	60,000,000
Unintelligence .....	67,000,000
Incompetency .....	50,000,000
Faulty assignments .....	20,000,000

Total .....\$232,000,000

What an appeal this opportunity makes: To save a stupendous fortune daily; to regenerate industry; perhaps to save our country and its institutions for our children!

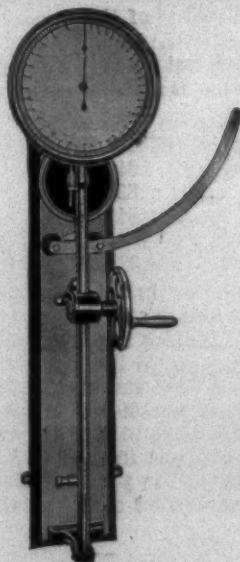
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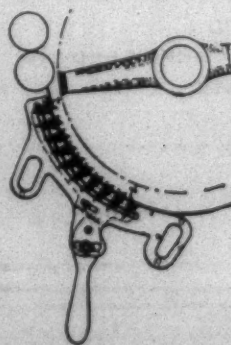
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### Canada Imports of U. S. Textiles Heavy.

Ottawa.—Canada's importation of textiles, fibres and kindred products from the United States during the four months ending April 30 of 1920 shows the outstanding increase over the corresponding period of last year of nearly \$25,000,000. Following is a comparative statement of the value of these imports by months:

	1920.	1919.
January ....	\$10,513,344	\$9,339,364
February ...	12,031,769	9,924,367
March .....	15,790,411	7,127,134
April .....	11,156,000	6,115,748
Total .....	\$35,670,524	\$32,408,613

The quantity of raw cotton imported from the United States, which supplied the whole Canadian demand has increased greatly during the last seven years. In 1915 it was 73,031,000 pounds; in 1916, 97,968,000 pounds; then there was a decline to 87,763,000 pounds in 1917, with only a slight increase in 1912. In 1919 the quantity was 111,733,000 pounds, and in the year just ended 96,471,550 pounds. But while the quantity imported has been increased one-third since 1915, the value of these imports has been increased five fold. In 1915, the imports were valued at 6,533,631; 1916, \$10,254,895; 1917, \$13,096,543; 1918, \$20,749,774; 1919, \$34,008,234; 1919-20, \$33,854,457.

The increase in the value of imports of textiles, fibres and products of the same from the United Kingdom into Canada also shows a striking increase. During the first four months the increase was equal to approximately 300 per cent over the figures for the same months in 1919, the total value of these imports being \$48,327,637, as compared with \$14,409,418 last year. The figures by months are as follows:

	1920.	1919.
January ....	\$16,637,136	\$3,102,991
February ...	9,040,691	3,649,820
March .....	15,834,810	3,328,786
April .....	12,815,000	4,327,821
Total .....	\$48,327,637	\$14,409,418

In 1913 the United Kingdom supplied \$59,468,639 of the total of \$103,724,974 of textiles imported into Canada. During 1915 these imports had because of the war declined to approximately \$40,000,000, in 1917 they were \$59,575,000, in 1918 they receded to \$48,376,000, in 1919 to \$43,573,654, while in the year ended March 31 they advanced again to \$74,936,510.

During the same period the value of these imports from the United States has increased five times, from \$27,838,518 in 1913 to \$134,832,161 for the year ended March 31 last. In 1914 the value was \$29,159,058, 1916 \$40,689,947, 1917 \$62,519,710, 1918 \$79,810,187, and 1919 \$100,550,918. During the last fiscal year the value of

these imports from all other countries was \$24,000,000.

### Predicts There Will Be World Scarcity of Cotton.

Manchester, Eng. — Prof. J. A. Todd, secretary of the Empire Cotton Growing Committee of the Board of Trade, has just delivered to the Textile Institution a warning of the prospective world scarcity of cotton in the near future and emphasized the need for developing new sources of supply as well as experimenting with cotton substitutes.

After dealing exhaustively with the labor position in the United States cotton growing areas, bad weather and ravages by boll weevil, as well as the acreage position, the Professor said, "it is obvious that we were not going to get 15,000,000 bales of cotton this year." At home it seemed to him the consumers had not yet felt the full weight of the high cost of the raw material. Even in America he did not see much sign of the consumer's intention of doing without cotton fabrics.

The statistics for America's domestic consumption for the first three months of this year were on a basis uncomfortably near to 7,000,000 bales a year. British consumption before the war was nearly 4,000,000 bales and the total American crop last year was only 11,000,000. What was going to happen when the rest of the world, and particularly the Continental countries, woke up and began to demand more cotton?

By next year, he said, the Continental mills probably would be more active than now and the demand increased, and the Oriental demand would also be much higher. So long as the workers and producers of the world were making so much more money than they ever did before he did not see how the demand for cotton goods was even going to be substantially reduced. The world was not producing sufficient cotton to meet this demand and was not likely to do so unless some way was devised of making use of even the lowest grades.

"It was only a question of time, he asserted, when the world would face a scarcity of cotton, and it was high time, therefore, that something was done to develop new sources of supply, for even when the ywere found they would not be able to afford substantial relief for five or ten years. He was not sure that the time had not come for them to look around for an efficient cotton substitute, for the world was full of textile fibres which had never been exploited.

It has been estimated that 55,720 pairs of old shoes are needed for every mile of a road composition made of slag, rock, asphalt and scrap leather that has been patented in Great Britain.



## Knit Goods

Philadelphia.—An intimation of the ultimate effect of the widespread closing down of hosiery mills in bringing output down to a level consistent with demand is supplied in a tabulation of reports from mills by a district Federal Reserve Bank for May, when curtailment had barely begun. Reports from mills selling to jobbers showed a decrease of production amounting to 6 per cent in contrast with April, and a decrease of 18.7 per cent in unfilled orders as compared with the previous month. There was a decrease of 2.4 per cent in raw material on hand. The more alarming feature of the bank report is that showing an increase of 14.6 per cent in finished product on hand. Knowledge among manufacturers that stock was accumulating considerably faster than it was moving doubtless led to the present curtailing movement.

Figures for May, 1920, are the more interesting when compared with the corresponding month for 1919, when increases were shown all along the line—117.3 per cent in product manufactured, 139.3 per cent in raw materials on hand and 4.5 per cent in unfilled orders. May, 1919, showed an increase of 85.8 per cent in finished product on hand at the end of the month, in contrast with 14.6 per cent for May, 1920. Accumulations have been radically reduced, but it is possible that in the piling up of stock in May, 1919, may be found a partial explanation for the belief that distributors at the beginning of 1920 were well supplied.

Reports to the bank from mills selling the retail trade show very much smaller increases for May, 1920, than for the corresponding month of last year. Comparing May with April, production increased 12.5 per cent against 147.3 last year; unfilled orders at the end of the month 17.8, compared with 80.5 in 1919; raw materials on hand at the end of the month 28.91, against 315.4 last year. Finished product in stock at the end of May, 1920, was 29.4 per cent, whereas last year May showed an increase of 67.5 per cent over April.

Curtailment is in effect all along the line, but has only begun, and threatens to have a more far reaching result in averting demoralization than ever was contemplated. At the moment, it would be impossible to estimate with even an approximate degree of accuracy the falling off in production that will follow, according to membership bulletin of the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers.

One of the large hosiery corporations in the South has reduced its output 100,000 dozens per month. Four mills—two in Georgia, the two others in Tennessee, with an aggregate output of 20,000 dozens per week, have or will be closed down for two weeks and perhaps longer. Three mills in North Carolina, with another total of 20,000 dozens a week, are out of commission.

Large hosiery mills in New England are either closed down or are operating on part time. Three mills in an Illinois city will suspend operations with the end of this week for two weeks, taking out of production 125,000 dozens. A group of six mills in the South are on part time, producing only one-half the number of dozens of a few weeks ago.

A commission house selling a part of the production of a Southern mill has announced to jobbers whom it is circularizing a price of \$4.60 for women's 220 needle mock seam mercerized stockings with double sole and high spliced heel. It is stated in explanation that the mill owns low priced yarn. It is pointed out assuming that the yarn was bought so long ago as last September, the cost to the mill must have been in the neighborhood of \$2.35 a pound. It is not apparent to manufacturers who maintain cost systems that it will be possible for the mill to market the hosiery at a profit. This price is considerably under that named by the Durham (N. C.) Hosiery Mills.

### Chinese Mill Operator to Buy Machinery Here.

Vancouver, B. C.—E. Ezra, owner of some of the largest cotton mills in China, is now on his way toward New York to arrange for new machinery, and also to inspect the plans of a \$3,000,000 hotel he is building in Shanghai.

Mr. Ezra's cotton mill interests are all in the neighborhood of Shanghai.

The cotton outlook, he stated, was particularly good, and had been active for some time, due partly to the exchange situation, which is against export of raw cotton. For this reason, he said, it had been possible for the mills to buy the Chinese and other Asiatic grown cotton at low prices, with the result that an abundant supply was on hand. While in the United States, Mr. Ezra will inspect the plants of some of the larger American cotton mill owners. In addition to owning a number of the largest Chinese hotels, and cotton mills, Mr. Ezra is proprietor of the China Press, the largest "white" newspaper in China.

### Venezuela Reports Famine in Textiles.

In the State of Los Andes, Venezuela, there is almost a famine of cotton goods, ribbons, cheap embroideries and knit goods, it is reported. Some knit goods have been received from Spain, but not in sufficient quantity to relieve the shortage and the merchandise arriving at Ciudad Bolivar is not sufficient to satisfy the needs of the region which buys its merchandise in this city.

For moving loaded freight cars a pinch bar has been invented that includes a shoe for gripping the rail and so formed that as the handle is pressed down a car wheel is pushed instead of being lifted.

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### Guaranteed Claims

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Less Waste  
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Better Spinning with Improved Product

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Maximum Production  
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## Anti-Ballooning and Furtardo Thread Guides

These thread guides prevent excessive ballooning and decrease breakage of ends on spinning frame. They decrease the work of spinners and enable each spinner to run more sides.

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Crompton, - - - Rhode Island



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Vul-Cot Fibre is a dense tough horn-like like material that is impervious to rust, corrosion, splintering or denting. It is as strong as iron and as light as wood and possesses such phenomenal wearing qualities that it is used extensively for gears, bushings, etc.

Laminar Mill Receptacles are made in the form of trucks, doffing boxes, roving cans and all sorts of special boxes, cans and trays. If you want mill receptacles that are built to wear, drop us a postal and we will gladly mail you descriptive matter with illustrations and quote you prices.

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ARE THEY GIVING YOU TROUBLE IN ANY WAY? THEN LET  
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Builders of Warpers, Linkers, Ballers, Reels, Etc.

# The Yarn Market

Philadelphia.—Business dwindled almost to the vanishing point on account of the holidays during the week. Many merchants say the market cannot hold out long at the present rate as there are no large stocks anywhere. When the rush comes they look for a boom.

Some new low prices for cotton yarns are recorded, but there is very little being done. The selling is mostly by dealers and manufacturers, there not being enough done to bring the spinner into the market to much extent. Two-ply 30s warps are reported to have sold as low as \$1.10, but this is rather extreme. Two-ply 20s warps are quoted down to 87c and below. About the only inquiry for either weaving or knitting yarns is for spot or quick delivery. In the Philadelphia district transportation conditions are about the worst they have been at any time, very little yarn coming in or going out by freight. From the South one steamship line is running about one boat a week, being hampered by the longshoremen's strike. Through the State knitters are quite extensively arranging to close during July and August. There is less weakness in the coarse numbers than in the finer yarns above 30s.

Due to lack of sales on which to figure prices, few reports were received involving further cutting of rates. Exceptions to this were noted in Southern two-ply carded skeins 30s, which are down to \$1 a pound, with 30s-2 carded warps on the same basis. This is the level at which the e yarns were sold last December 1, on their way up, and marks a slump of 35 cents a pound from the high price they touched during the last two weeks of January.

Scattered sales were also reported of 12s-2 carded warps at 72 cents, 2 cents off; 14s-2 at 74 cents, and 20s-2 at 85 cents, off a cent apiece.

According to opinions generally expressed in this market, less attention is being paid to the shutting down of cotton goods manufacturers than to the reports, which are becoming more numerous, that spinning mills are ceasing operations in a good many localities in the South. It is stated that a review of pre-war years in the textile industry will show that this is normally a period of curtailment of operations for the manufacturers of cotton goods. It is likewise an interval during which cotton yarns are "piled up," both by the spinners and the local yarn houses, in anticipation of a resumption of large buying which, in pre-war years, usually took place late in September and through October.

As viewed here at present, the spinners are faced with the following alternatives: To cut prices and get whatever business is possible, to stock their output until buying is resumed, or to shut down completely after running through whatever orders may still remain unfilled.

SOUTHERN SINGLE CHAIN WARPS.  
10s to 12s...72 a73 22s .....92 a..  
14s .....76 a77 26s .....1 06a..  
16s .....78 a79 30s .....1 15a1 20  
20s .....87 a88 40s .....1 75a1 80

SOUTHERN TWO-PLY CHAIN WARPS.  
8s to 10s...70 a72 24s .....95 a98  
12s to 14s...74 a76 26s .....1 00a..  
16s .....83 a84 30s .....1 12a1 18  
20s .....87 a90 40s .....1 75a1 80

SOUTHERN SINGLE SKEINS.  
4s to 8s...66 a67 20s .....84 a85  
10s to 12s...70 a71 24s .....88 a90  
14s .....72 a73 26s .....1 00a1 02  
16s .....74 a75 30s .....1 10a1 12  
20s .....85 a87 40s .....1 65a1 75

SOUTHERN TWO-PLY SKEINS.  
4s to 8s...68 a70 24s .....95 a96  
10s to 12s...70 a75 26s .....97 a98  
14s .....76 a.. 30s .....1 10a1 12  
16s .....80 a.. 36s .....1 10a1 12  
18s .....80 a.. 36s .....1 40a1 50  
20s .....85 a87 40s .....1 65a1 75

SOUTHERN FRAME CARDED CONES.  
8s .....68 a.. 22s .....82 a83  
10s .....70 a.. 24s .....85 a86  
12s .....71 a.. 26s .....85 a..  
14s .....74 a75 28s .....95 a96  
16s .....77 a78 30s .....98 a..  
20s .....80 a..

CARDED CONES, MULE SPUN.  
8s .....78 22s .....90  
10s .....80 24s .....90  
14s .....83 30s .....1 10  
16s .....84 36s .....1 40  
18s .....86 40s .....1 15

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Champion Chemical Co.

Charlie Nichols, General Manager

Asheville, N. C.



## Cotton Goods

New York.—Holidays and inventories added considerably to the inactivity of the cotton goods market during the past week. Most of the large houses were closed for two full days.

The whole trend of the controlling influences in the cotton goods market is toward maintaining as stable a condition as possible until the jobber is able to outline his late fall buying plans with some degree of security. That will depend upon what the retailers are to do in August.

The close of the fiscal year and the half year finds the dry goods trade in an unsettled and uncertain state. Liquidation of a severe character has occurred in the silk industry, and in a less drastic way it is proceeding in the wool industry. Hesitation in buying at high prices has been so plain that most merchants are agreed that whatever the course of costs may be in the immediate future consumers may be in the immediate future consumers will not pay on the highest levels for the possible output of the mills. Although cotton and flax are relatively scarce, buyers of linens and cottons are resisting high prices. In the jute trade efforts to advance prices, made several times of late, have failed and buyers will only operate when prices are close to costs.

In some aspects the trade is in a critical position. The mills have so little confidence in the prices they ask that as soon as orders expire they give notice of a curtailment of production. They will not accumulate goods. There are still millions of dollars' worth of goods due on order and most of these goods were purchased at prices that mills cannot duplicate and guarantee delivery at this time nor for some time to come. In the silk and wool goods trades, where the raw materials underwent a sharp decline and where finished goods prices were offered for spring and fall at ridiculously high levels, many orders were cancelled. Yet those who booked many of these orders doubted whether they could hold in the event of any minor unsettlement.

In the cotton goods, jute fabrics and flax fabrics trade the raw materials continue high, so that the unsettling factor there is not so vital to the merchandising future of those who have goods on order. But in those trades and in some others the end of wage concessions has been reached and the demands of manufacturers for more economical and fuller production are being emphasized.

Cloths are inactive as a whole. There is some small lot trading going on in odd goods. Bids of 19c made for October-December deliveries of 38½-inch 64x60s were made generally and were not entertained. On 68x72s 21½c. For 38½-inch 64x60 spots the market holds nominally at 22½c. Sheetings continued weaker. On 4-yard 56x60s good mills will accept 22½c. Some 3-yard goods offered at second hands are lower than anything yet reached, but it is said that the goods are branded in short lengths. Fine combed yarn goods are listless, converters being unwilling to bid until mills show more signs of a lower plane of values. Quotations were as follows:

Pr't cloths, 28-in., 64x64s..	16
Pr't cloths, 28-in., 64x60s..	15½
Pr't cloths, 27-in., 64x60s..	15
Gray g'ds, 38½-in., 64x64s..	23½
Gray g'ds, 39-in., 68x72...	22½
Gray g'ds, 39-in., 80x80s...	28
Brown sheetings, 3-yd....	26
B'n sheet'gs, 4-yd., 56x60s	22½
B'n sheet'gs, So. standard..	27
Tickings, 8-ounce .....	55
Denims, 2.20 .....	44
Stand. staple gingham....	27½
Dress gingham .....	35 a37½
Standard prints .....	23
Kid finished cambrics....	20 a21

The roller skate has paid \$1,000,000 in royalties.

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- 1 Potter and Atherton 40-in. Finisher, \$750.00.
  - 1 Providence, 9x4½, 52 spindle Intermediate, \$650.00.
  - 1 Fales & Jenks, 1½ in.-Ring, 224 spindle Dry Twister, \$4.50 per spindle.
  - 2 Whitin, 1½-in. Ring, 208 spindles, Wet Twister, \$4.50 per spindle.
  - 1 Whitin 3-in. Ring, 112 spindles, Dry Twister. Price on application.
  - 1 Thread Extractor, \$150.00.
  - 1 Lot of Draper No. 2 Spindles, Bases and Bolsters, \$0.50 each.
  - 15,000 (nearly new) Draper No. 2 Bobbins.
  - 10,000 Good Whitin Twister Bobbins, can be sold cheap if fit to spindle.
- All the above machinery can be bought f. o. b. North Carolina Mills. Very good condition.  
Address R. C. C., care of Southern Textile Bulletin.

### WANTED.

- 100—3-in. No. 3 flange Twister Rings.
  - 3,000—1½-in. Spinning Rings, set in cast iron holder, ring rails bored for 2-in. Rings.
  - 3,000—Stamped plate ring holders for 1½ rings.
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- Send samples and quote prices on any of the above amount.  
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For sale a number of new Draper Ball Warp Attachments, size 36x36-inch. Loray Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

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We have for sale approximately six thousand bobbins, in good condition, for No. 2 Draper Spinning spindles. Russell Mfg. Co., Alexander City, Ala.

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For Sale—One number 6 Foster Winder, 100 spindles, suitable for eights or below to 16s yarn.

Two Whitin Twisters, 176 spindles (Whitin gravity), 3-in. gauge, 2-in. ring, for two-ply only.

Twenty-four lattice attachments for Nasmith Comber with conveyors and 10-in. coilers. Most of them never used. Others only very little. The Foster Winder is in good condition, for winding yarn mentioned. The twisters are almost as good as new.

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No. 70 American Blower and Engine. Both good condition

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Eleven Thousand Spindle Equipment for Comb Yarn.

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## Free Service Department

Any mill in need of superintendent, overseer, second hand, loom fixer, card grinder or any class of men other than operatives may insert a notice in this column for two weeks, free of charge. If the name of the mill is not given and the answers come care Southern Textile Bulletin, the cost of stamps used in forwarding replies must be paid by the advertiser.

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Wanted—A first class machinist for cotton mill. State price and when you could come. Send references. Address F. G. Parker, Supt., Prendergast, Tenn.

### Wanted.

Wanted—A good section man for spooling and twisting. Must be experienced on fixing knot-ter. A good job for a good man. Job pays \$25.75 per week. This is a clean mill and one of the nicest villages in the South. Would also like to get in touch with one or two good section men for spinning. If you are not a moral man and a hustler, do not answer this ad. Address "Good Section, care of Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.

### Wanted.

Overseer for 18,000 spindle spinning room. None but those who have had experience need apply. Must be married; and free from whiskey or other immoralities. Job located in Piedmont section. Good town with water, sewers, and electric lights, must be 30 to 40 years old. Good job for right man. Address Spinner, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

### Dyer Wanted.

An experienced man to take charge of dye house, dyeing raw stock only. If interested, furnish reference, state experience and salary expected. Statesville Cotton Mills, Statesville, N. C.

### Joe Karr.

Wish to get information as to the whereabouts of George Karr. When last heard of was at Lavonia, Ga. Any information as to his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his brother, Joe Karr, at Westminster, S. C., who is seriously sick and wishes to see him.

### Wanted.

Expert concrete worker for repairing leakage and making addition to dam. Write Rhyne-Anderson Mills, Troy, N. C.

### \$25.00 Reward.

For the arrest and detention of G. C. Howard, a cotton mill operative who generally works in the card room. He is about 30 years of age, dark complected and is about 5 ft. 7 in. in height. Address J. B. Conner, Deputy, Lancaster, S. C.

### Quills For Sale.

1,800 quills, new; never been used; will send sample to any party that can use them and sell them right, as we have no use for them. S. L. McClure, Jamestown, N. C.

Wanted—Boss weaver or assistant superintendent for 150 loom weave mill experienced on Jacquard and dobbie work on narrow C & K & Whitin looms and on wide Stafford automatics with dobbies. Only energetic man who knows weaving and anxious to work for his future need apply. Start \$160.00 month. Address Box 274, Anniston, Ala.

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- 4 Fales and Jenks Spinning Frames 2½ inch gauge 1½ inch ring
- 4 Fales and Jenks Twisters 4 inch gauge 3 inch ring 128 spindles
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We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern Textile Industry.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed and getting over 100% production with less than 1% seconds. Want larger job and can furnish best of reference. Address No. 2760.

WANT position as assistant superintendent or assistant manager of cotton mill. Have high technical education in textile manufacture and valuable experience in a managerial capacity. Address No. 2749.

WANT position as overseer of weaving or superintendent. Reference as to character and ability. Address No. 2750.

WANT position as superintendent of good mill by man now employed and giving satisfaction but for good reasons wish to make change. Address No. 2751.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning in good mill in Carolinas or Virginia. Now employed as superintendent in far Southern mill and want to get back near home on account of health. Good reference. Address No. 2752.

WANT position as superintendent of medium size mill. Now employed but wish to change for good reasons. Can furnish reference if wanted. Address No. 2753.

WANT position as assistant superintendent of large mill or manager or superintendent of small mill. Long practical experience and graduate of Ga. Tech. of 1911. References from past employers. Address No. 2754.

WANT position of superintendent of either yarn or weaving mill. 39 years of age. Experienced on 8s to 80s. Combed and carded yarns. Can furnish best reference. Now employed would like to correspond with parties needing a good man. Address No. 2756.

WANT position as pay-roll clerk in large textile mill by a young man. Married. With five years practical experience, thoroughly conversant with production records of varied sizes of hank-roving and yarns, can operate a comptometer. Address No. 2757.

WANT position as superintendent of small or medium size yarn mill. I have sixteen years experience as overseer of carding and spinning, twisting, winding, ruling, etc., and have eight years experience as superintendent. I would consider an overseers position. Am experienced on coarse and fine numbers, on white and colored yarns. Can furnish best of reference as to character and ability. I am 46 years old and have a family. Address No. 2758.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in good mill. Now employed and giving satisfaction but want larger room. Address No. 2759.

WANT position as overseer of spinning room. Have had experience and can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 2766.

WANT position as overseer of card room. Can furnish reference as to character and ability. Know how to get production and manage help. Address No. 2765.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large weave room. Now employed in small mill but would like to have larger job. Can get results. Address No. 2768.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning in large mill making tire duck or yarn. Long experience and reliable in every way. Address No. 2769.

WANT position as assistant superintendent of large mill or superintendent of small mill. Had technical education in textile manufacturing at N. C. A. & E., and 12 years practical experience on colored work. Age 33. Reference from past employers. Address No. 2774.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had 15 years experience on white and colored goods from 1s to 40s. I prefer Georgia or Alabama. 36 years of age and married. Address No. 2770.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or both in small mill. Now employed in large mill and giving satisfaction. Can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 2771.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Held present position as superintendent for 6 years, giving satisfaction. Wish to change to larger mill. Address No. 2772.

WANT position as superintendent of mill in Carolinas. Now employed but want larger place. Would like to take stock in mill. Can furnish reference. Address No. 2773.

WANT position as superintendent or assistant superintendent or overseer in large mill. Address No. 2775.

WANT position as overseer of spinning by a young married man in some small city. Don't care what size room may be. I am now general overseer of spinning in a 17,000 spindle mill in large city, but want to get in small city. Very best of references. Address No. 2777.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Six years experience on plain and fancy work. Can furnish satisfactory references and handle any size job. Address No. 2776.

WANT position as overseer of large weave room in Carolinas. Have had 8 years experience. Now employed and giving perfect satisfaction, but would change for larger job. Address No. 2778.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in good mill. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but want larger room. Have had 26 years experience in weave room, four years as overseer. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 2779.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of spinning in large mill. Several years experience and good references. Address No. 2780.

WANT position as overseer of carding or master mechanic. Have had experience in both lines and give satisfaction. Address No. 2781.

WANT position as superintendent of small yarn mill. Not over 15,000 spindles. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 2782.

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WANT position as master mechanic or engineer. Experienced with steam and electric power. Married and have 7 years experience. Address No. 2785.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Long experience and can furnish reference. Address No. 2786.

WANT position as overseer of carding in large mill. Best of references. Have had several years experience. 38 years old. Address No. 2787.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of carding in large mill in Carolinas. Have been overseer of carding for fifteen years and at present superintendent. Want to get back to Carolinas is reason for change. Address No. 2788.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding in large mill. Can furnish reference as to ability and character. Address No. 2789.

WANT position as second hand in large spinning room. Eight years experience on white and colored, coarse and fine yarn. A good manager of help. Can furnish good reference as to character and ability. Address No. 2795.

WANT position in mill where twelve years experience in erecting and overhauling would be appreciated. Have had five years experience erecting spinning and card room machinery. Am seeking a position where I would have a chance to learn to operate a mill.

Can furnish best of reference as to character and ability. Will consider anything where my past experience would be of value. Am now employed. Address No. 2794.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or master mechanic. Have had eight years experience as overseer and five years doing machine shop and electrical work. Would accept position as assistant superintendent in good mill. Address No. 2791.

WANT position as overseer of small card room or second hand or a speeder section. Now employed and giving satisfaction but looking for a bigger job. Not afraid of work. Address No. 2793.

WANT position as superintendent of medium size yarn or weaving mill. 33 years experience in mill; 18 as overseer of carding, spinning, spooling, twisting, warping, etc. 5 1/2 years on present job as overseer of carding. 45 years of age, have family, and can furnish good reference. Would consider job as assistant superintendent in good mill. Address No. 2796.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of carding and spinning in large mill. Can furnish satisfactory reference. Address No. 2797.

WANT position as overseer of large card room or carding and spinning. Can furnish best of references and get results. Address No. 2790.

WANT position as superintendent of cotton mill. Have been with present company over eight years as superintendent. 41 years of age. Can give reference as to ability and character. Address No. 2798.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill weaving yarns as hosiery yarn. Experience on white and colored, solid colors and mixtures. Now employed as superintendent but would like to make a change. Address No. 2800.

WANT position as electrical engineer or master mechanic. Experienced on steam turbines. Best of reference and thoroughly capable. Want to change in order to get to good school. Have in family one master mechanic, one turbine operator, and weaver and draw-in hand. Would not consider place where there is no good school. Address No. 2799.

WANT position as superintendent of good mill on white or colored work, plain or fancy. Experienced on all kinds of work and have handled two or three good jobs with satisfaction. Address No. 2801.

WANT position as overseer of carding in large mill (over 50,000 spindles) or superintendent of yarn or weaving mill. Now employed as overseer in large mill on colored work but prefer white. Small family, good manager of help, best of reference. Address No. 2802.

WANT position overseer of weaving in large mill on colored or plain work, or time keeper for large mill corporation. I. C. S. graduate in weaving. 16 years experience in mill, 10 years in weave room. Address No. 2803.

WANT position as superintendent of mill from 10,000 to 50,000 spindles. Good reference. Address No. 2805.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in large mill. 18 years experience on colored and white work on Draper and Crompton looms. Can furnish reference. Address No. 2804.

WANT position as superintendent or assistant superintendent or overseer of weaving. Would not consider less than \$50.00 per week. References. Address No. 2806.

WANT position as roller coverer. 10 years experience, age 31, married, good reference. Address No. 2807.

WANT position as superintendent of mill in Carolinas. Good reference. Address No. 2808.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or both. Now employed and giving satisfaction but have good reason for changing. Address No. 2809.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning in large mill. 38 years old, married, 12 years as overseer. Best of reference. Address No. 2810.

WANT position as superintendent or general manager of large mill, nothing less than 20,000 spindles. Now employed as superintendent of large mill and giving satisfaction but would like to change location. Address No. 2814.

WANT position as overseer of spinning, twisting, or winding. Thoroughly reliable and competent. Can furnish reference. Address No. 2813.

WANT position as overseer of weaving by man with several years experience. Now employed and giving satisfaction but would like larger job. Address No. 2763.

WANT position as superintendent of small yarn or weaving mill or overseer of large weave room. Can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 2765.

WANT position as superintendent of weaving mill with from 12 to 20 thousand spindles. Thoroughly competent to handle any size job. Can furnish references. Address No. 2819.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill of 5,000 to 15,000 spindles. Now employed as superintendent but wish to change for good reason. Have had 11 years experience as superintendent. Age 43, married. Can furnish reference. Address No. 2817.

WANT position as overseer of weave room. Now employed but would like to change for larger job. Address No. 2815.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of large card room; long experience on white and colored work; will have the help if anyone has them. Now employed and giving satisfaction; as good references as anyone; 39 years of age. Address No. 2825.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed but would like change. Address No. 2824.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Eight years experience on carded and combed fine and coarse numbers. Can furnish best of reference as to ability to get results. 33 years of age. Address No. 2823.

WANT position as superintendent. Special experience in both combed carding and spinning of fine yarns. Good reference. Address No. 2822.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or both. Now employed but for personal reasons would like to change. 32 years of age. Good references from all former employees. Address No. 2821.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large room. Can accept reasonable notice and furnish good reference. Address No. 283.

WANT position as overseer of large cloth room. High class cloth room man. Can give good references. Or position as overseer of weaving in small print cloth mill. And am a good clean Christian. Address No. 2829.

WANT position as superintendent or manager of cotton mill. Am 31 years old, have been assistant superintendent of large and up-to-date plant for the past six years and have technical training in addition to ten years practical work in mill. Especial knowledge and experience in reorganization and mill building construction. Can give good references. Address No. 2829.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Now employed as overseer and have been for 10 years. Age 38, married. Good reference. Address No. 2828.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Now employed and experienced on all kinds of work. Address No. 2826.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning in large mill. Now superintendent and giving satisfaction. Good reference. 42 years old with family. Address No. 2836.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large weave room. Good reference. Address No. 2825.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or both or night superintendent. Long experience and good recommendations. Address No. 2834.

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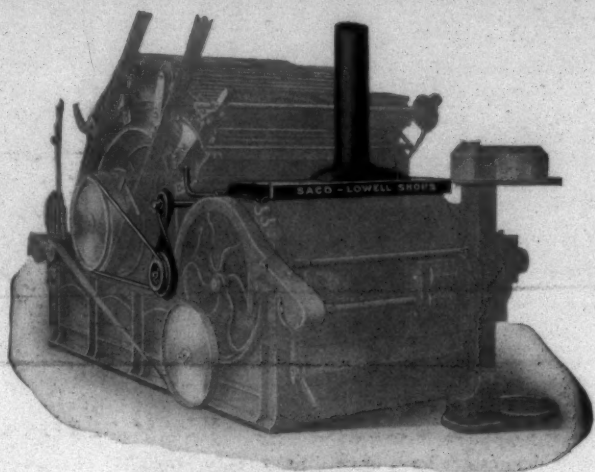
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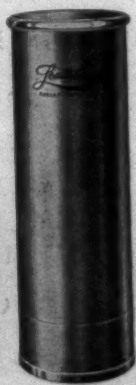
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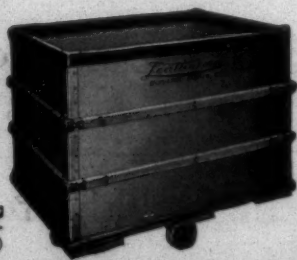
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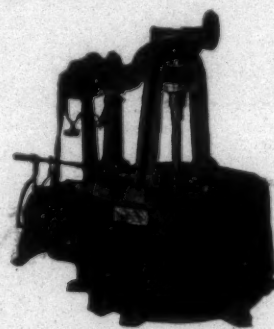
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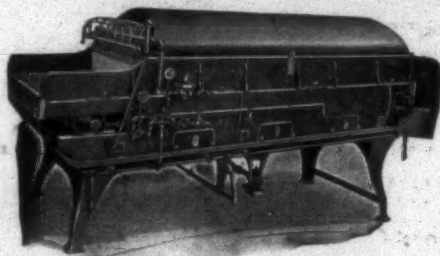


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We have made a thorough study of this problem in the textile mill and mill village, and can offer the millman a specialized service, involving engineering supervision and complete installation of sewage systems of any size or capacity.

Our Tanks and Closets are an application of the L. R. S. system, which effects the complete destruction of sewage matter without the use of chemicals and practically without odor. National, State and County Health Officials everywhere recommend this system for unsewered districts. Can be used with or without running water.

**General Concrete Construction Co.**

1218 Realty Building

**CHARLOTTE, N. C.**

"Anything In Concrete"

Concrete Septic Tanks and Closets are just one of our services to millmen. We can provide you with "Anything in Concrete," and can handle the job from the designing of the plans to the erection of the finished structure.

Septic Tanks and Closets	Concrete Bungalows
Concrete Buildings	Sewage Disposal Plants
Concrete sidewalks	Concrete Tanks
Concrete Swimming Pools	

## Every Textile Drying Need

Proctor dryers are built in various types for drying the following: Cotton, bleached or dyed; cotton linters; fur; hair; rags; wool; waste; silk; wool, pulled; cotton yarn; mercerized yarn; silk yarn; wool yarn; worsted yarn; canvas, waterproof; cotton cloth; knitted fabrics; shrinking cloth; silk; toweling; tubular goods; woolen; underwear; wool-cloth; stockings; half hose; woolen socks; woolen hats.

**PROCTOR AND SCHWARTZ, INC.**  
Formerly Phila. Textile Mach. Co., Philadelphia  
H. G. MAYER, Realty Building, Charlotte

**"Proctor"**  
**DRYERS**

## While Your Mill is Making Substantial Profits

is the time to equip with loom harness whose service is measured from year to year instead of month to month.

"DUPLEX" Flat Steel Harness can show records of ten to fifteen years service at an average cost of only 10c to 12 1-2c per shade per year with high cloth production and low percentage of seconds.

Let us quote you.

**STEEL HEDDLE MANUFACTURING CO.**

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N. B. We are the sole manufacturers of Nickel-Plated drop wires for every kind of loom.